THE European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1806.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the Right Hon. Lord KEITH. And, 2. A VIEW of RYDE, in the ISLE of WIGHT.]

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish to intimate to the ingenious author of THE REASONER, that the first Number of that Paper shall appear in our next Magazine. The critical and (as it seems) *moral* observations on the Poems of Gray, will, of course, form the second.

We are much obliged to *W. H. P.* for his favour, which shall certainly have a place in our next. Any other traits of the Antiquities of that interesting country to which he alludes will be very acceptable.

CORRECTOR's historical notices, sent to Mr. Moser, are under consideration.

X. C.—S. H.—J. T.—W. G.—Expositus—Anna—Britannicus, and some other articles, are only postponed for want of room. We are sorry that for the same reason *The Adventures of a Pen, Literary Glimpses*, &c. stand over till our next.

T. O. to Health; *J. E.*'s Congratulatory Stanzas; *J. M. L.*'s Violet; the Verses of *B. H.*; the Evils of War, by *Didascalos*; *J. S.* on a Bird's Nest; and several other articles, are inadmissible.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from August 9 to August 16.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middlesex	78	8	43	0	37	1	35	6	45	11
Surry	83	8	38	0	37	8	33	8	44	0
Hertford	71	2	41	0	36	0	27	4	37	3
Bedford	72	3	44	10	36	0	28	4	40	4
Huntingd.	67	11	00	0	32	6	24	6	39	4
Northam.	74	8	50	9	36	3	29	9	45	3
Rutland	76	9	00	0	39	0	00	0	42	0
Leicester	80	9	00	0	35	8	28	5	00	0
Nottingh.	86	5	53	0	42	6	29	7	47	4
Derby	90	0	00	0	00	0	30	8	50	0
Stafford	84	11	00	0	42	7	32	7	50	5
Salop	90	0	64	0	51	0	31	5	00	0
Hereford	85	7	51	2	38	2	29	0	44	7
Worcest.	85	1	43	4	45	6	35	6	52	5
Warwick	87	8	00	0	43	0	35	7	54	5
Wilts	74	0	00	0	38	0	31	10	52	4
Berks	78	7	00	0	34	6	32	10	50	0
Oxford	78	2	00	0	39	4	31	11	46	4
Bucks	75	8	00	0	35	0	33	3	46	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Essex	80	8	39	0	37	0	37	6	40	3
Kent	84	0	41	0	36	6	38	0	41	0
Suffex	77	0	00	0	00	0	40	1	43	0
Suffolk	73	2	40	0	37	2	33	6	38	10
Cambrid.	73	2	00	0	38	0	21	4	35	7
Norfolk	69	2	44	0	33	9	24	0	37	6
Lincoln	77	11	50	6	36	7	23	10	44	0
York	75	7	50	8	34	10	26	11	43	7
Durham	80	0	00	0	00	0	30	5	00	0
Northum.	78	8	49	7	34	10	31	10	00	0
Cumberl.	80	2	59	7	48	5	34	4	00	0
Westmor.	88	7	62	2	49	4	34	1	00	0
Lancash.	83	0	00	0	39	1	30	7	49	4
Cheshire	79	0	00	0	00	0	25	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	84	0	00	0	41	2	30	3	51	1
Somerset	86	11	00	0	41	0	26	2	46	0
Monmou.	100	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	86	11	00	0	30	9	31	1	00	0
Cornwall	87	2	00	0	35	10	26	8	00	0
Dorset	77	5	00	0	32	0	37	6	52	0
Hants	77	4	00	0	38	0	35	0	45	3
WALES.										
N. Wales	80	4	00	0	43	0	22	0	00	0
S. Wales	93	10	00	0	48	8	00	0	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

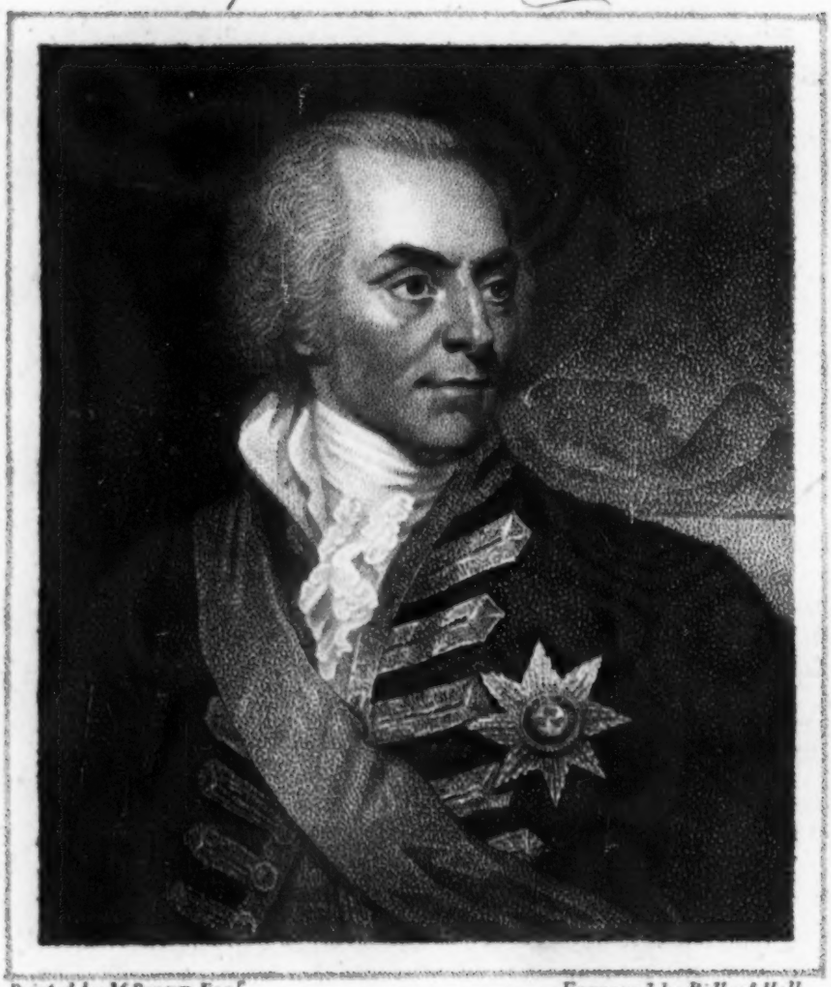
By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Observ.*
July 29	29.55	60	NE	Fair
30	29.73	63	SW	Ditto
31	29.61	64	SSW	Rain
Aug. 1	29.32	61	WNW	Ditto
2	29.49	64	S	Fair
3	29.61	65	SW	Ditto
4	29.80	63	NNW	Ditto
5	30.05	64	SSW	Ditto
6	29.91	62	NW	Ditto
7	29.89	64	S	Ditto
8	29.87	67	S	Ditto
9	29.79	70	SE	Ditto
10	29.81	73	SE	Ditto
11	29.85	72	S E	Ditto
12	29.85	70	WSW	Ditto
13	29.67	67	S	Rain
14	29.70	66	SW	Ditto
15	29.81	61	W	Fair
16	30.10	65	W	Ditto
17	30.10	62	N	Ditto
18	30.03	63	NE	Ditto
19	29.92	64	SE	Ditto
20	29.70	64	S	Rain
21	29.59	63	S	Ditto
22	29.67	63	SSW	Fair
23	29.81	62	SW	Ditto
24	29.96	63	W	Ditto
25	30.07	63	W	Ditto
26	29.54	63	S	Rain

European Magazine.



Painted by M Brown Esq.r Engraved by Ridley & Holl

Right Hon.ble Lord Keith,
K. B. Vice Admiral of the White.

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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW,

FOR AUGUST 1806.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD KEITH, ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE Hon. George Keith Elphinſtone, ſon of Charles Lord Elphinſtone, by Clementina, only daughter of John Earl of Wigtoun, was born in the year 1747. With the date of his firſt entrance on a naval life we are not acquainted; and, although his profeſſional merits were always fully admitted, his ſervices previous to the American war were not of ſuch a kind as to make his name particularly diſtinguiſhed as a nautical character.

His appointment as Poſt Captain bears date the 11th of May 1775; in 1776 he was honoured with the command of the Pearl frigate, of 32 guns, and ſerved with her in America under Lord Howe. He had afterwards the Perſeus frigate, under Admiral Arbuthnot, and aſſiſted at the reduction of Charleſtown; on which occaſion he commanded a detachment of ſeamen on ſhore; and his brave and ſpirited efforts obtained him honourable mention in the official diſpatches of the Commander in Chief, General Sir Henry Clinton *: Captain Elphinſtone's ſhip, the Perſeus, was alſo ſelected by Admiral Arbuthnot to bring home the diſpatches. On his return to England, he was appointed to the Warwick, of 50 guns; in which veſſel, being on a cruiſe in the Channel, he captured, on the 5th of January 1781, the Rotterdam, a Dutch ſhip of 50 guns, and 300 men, commanded by Captain Volbergen †. During the remainder of the war, Captain Elphinſtone remained in the Warwick, and, for the moſt part, on the American ſtation. While there, under the command of Admiral Digby, his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, (now Duke of Clarence,) then a Midſhipman in the Admiral's ſhip, being deſirous of a more active life than he ſpent off ſhore at New York, requeſted permiſſion to go to ſea, in order that he might get practical experience; and added to this reaſonable requeſt, his wiſh to cruiſe in the Warwick; the Admiral acquieſced; and Captain Elphinſtone had the honour of the Prince's company, we believe, till he was tranſferred from the care of Admiral Digby to that of Admiral Rowley. While on a cruiſe off the Delaware, on the 11th September 1782, Captain Elphinſtone, after a chaſe of ſeveral hours, captured a large French frigate, l'Aigle, of 40 guns (24 pounders) on the main deck, and 600 men *.

The termination of the war in 1783 threw Captain Elphinſtone out of employ, and he remained ſo for ten years.

On the 9th of April 1787, he married Jane, daughter and ſole heireſs of William Mercer, Eſq., of Aldie and Meekelem, in Perthſhire, who died December 12, 1789, leaving behind her one daughter, Margaret.

In 1793, ſoon after the war broke out with France, Captain Elphinſtone was appointed to the Robuſt, of 74 guns; and under his direction the troops were landed at Toulon when Lord Hood captured that place; in return for his ſervices on which occaſion, his Lordſhip appointed Captain Elphinſtone to act as Governor of the great Fort la Malgue and its dependencies: of his gallant conduct in that poſt, an account will be found in our XXIVth Volume, p. 310, 311. 473—480, which exhibits not only great perſonal intrepidity and exertion, but a conſummate knowledge alſo of military tactics. When it was

* "The paſſage of Aſhley [river] under the conduct of Captain Elphinſtone, and by the good ſervices of the Officers and ſailors of the fleet, was accompliſhed with order and expedition."****** "I truſt that I do not flatter myſelf vainly, that the good ſervices, during the ſiege, of the Officers and ſoldiers of the royal artillery, of Captain Elphinſtone, and the Officers and ſeamen of the Royal Navy ſerving with us on ſhore, &c., will receive his Majeſty's gracious approbation."

† See London Gazette, Jan. 9.

* See our IId Volume, p. 398. In his diſpatches, he terms her "the fineſt frigate ever ſent forth from Europe."

reſolved to evacuate Toulon, the care of embarking the artillery, ſtores, and troops, was committed to Captain Elphinſtone; who, although the enemy at that time commanded the town and ſhips by their ſhot and ſhells, brought off the whole of the troops, to the number of nearly 8000, without the loſs of a man. Lord Hood, in his diſpatch to Government, (See our XXVth Volume, p. 72), ſays, "In the execution of this ſervice, I have infinite pleaſure in acknowledging my very great obligatione to Captain Elphinſtone, for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who ſaw the laſt man off," &c.; and Lieutenant-General Dundas, in his official letter (Vol. XXV, p. 77—79.) ſays, "Captain Elphinſtone, as Governor of Fort La Malgue, has ably afforded me the moſt eſſential aſſiſtance, in his command and arrangement of the ſeveral important poſts included in that diſtrict."

On his return to England, Captain Elphinſtone's diſtinguiſhed merits were rewarded by his Majeſty with the Moſt Honourable Military Order of the Bath. On the 11th April 1794, he was made Rear Admiral of the Blue; and, on the 4th July, of the ſame year, Rear Admiral of the White; in which capacity he hoiſted his flag on board the Barfleur of 98 guns, *vice* Captain Bowyer, who, having loſt a leg in the glorious affair of the 1ſt of June, under Lord Howe, was obliged to retire for a time from the ſervice. In the Channel Fleet Admiral Elphinſtone continued the remainder of that year.

Early in 1795, hoſtilities having commenced with the Dutch, the Admiral ſhifted his flag to the Monarch of 74 guns, and ſailed from Spithead, April 2, for the Cape of Good Hope, having under his command the following ſquadron: Monarch 74, Victorious 74, Arrogant 74, Sphinx 20, and Rattleſnake 15 guns. In Simon's Bay, near the Cape, he was joined by the America, 64, Stately 64, Echo ſloop, and ſome Indiamen, with troops, and immediately ſent propoſals to the Dutch Governor to ſurrender the Cape to his Britannic Majeſty's arms; which being refuſed, proper meaſures were taken by him, in conjunction with General Alured Clarke, for reducing it by force. The particulars of the attack and capture of this important place, will be found in our XXVIIIth Volume, pages 347, 418—434.

But the ſucceſs of our Admiral did not end here. The new Gallo-Batavian Government reſolved on making an attempt to regain poſſeſſion of the ſettlement; and for that deſirable purpoſe a ſquadron of eight ſhips of war and a ſtore ſhip, arrived off Saldanha Bay early in Auguſt, 1796. Admiral Elphinſtone was ſoon apprized of their approach, and prepared for battle; but, with the humanity ſo natural to Britiſh officers, he ſent a letter by a flag of truce to Admiral Lucas, the Dutch Commander, requeſting, that, to ſpare the effuſion of human blood, he would ſurrender his ſquadron, which could have no chance of ſucceſs in a conteſt with a Britiſh force ſuperior to his own. The Dutch Admiral yielded, and on the 17th of Auguſt ſurrendered his ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſhips of 66, one 54, one 44, one 40, one 28, one 26, one 18, and a ſtore ſhip. [See our XXXth Volume, page 453—459.]

On account of theſe eminent ſervices, his Majeſty was pleaſed, on the 7th of March, 1797, to confer on Admiral Elphinſtone the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland. In the month of May, of the ſame year, Lord Keith was ſent to Sheerneſs to ſuperintend the naval preparations againſt the mutineers, who at that time unhappily had the actual poſſeſſion and command of ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Nore. Subordination having been reſtored, his Lordſhip had for a ſhort time a command in the channel fleet.

In the winter of 1798, Lord Keith had his flag on board the Foudroyant of 80 guns, employed off Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean, under the orders of the Earl of St. Vincent. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was promoted from Vice-Admiral of the Blue to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. On the 23d of June, Lord St. Vincent, being about to return to England for the amendment of his health, reſigned to Lord Keith the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Nothing very material occurred till the 17th of March, 1800, when his Lordſhip had the misfortune to loſe his noble flag-ſhip, the Queen Charlotte, by fire, in Leghorn Roads. [See, for the particulars of this lamentable cataſtrophe, our XXXVIIth Volume, pages 331—333.] Lord Keith, who was on ſhore at the time the accident happened, hoiſted his flag on board the Audacious, but afterwards ſhifted it

to

to the Minotaur. He then proceeded with a part of his fleet off Genoa, which was in the poſſeſſion of the French under Maſſena, and was beſieged by the Auſtrian General Melas. So cloſely did he blockade the port, that at the end of about three months, the French, to avoid actual famine, capitulated.

On the firſt of January, 1801, Lord Keith was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue; and he this year commanded, in the Foudroyant, the naval force employed againſt the French on the coaſt of Egypt; and on the ſurrender of the enemy's army there, his Lordſhip was created, Dec. 5, 1801, a Peer of Great Britain (by the title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven Mariſchal in Kincardineſhire) received the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament, and was preſented by the city of London with a ſword of 100 guineas value. His ſervices in Egypt were thus noticed in General (now Lord) Hutchinſon's diſpatches: "During the courſe of the long ſervice on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the moſt able aſſiſtance and counſel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and exceſſive; it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermiſſion, and have ſubmitted to many privations with a cheerfulneſs and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public ſervice." In a ſubſequent diſpatch the General recurs to the "many obligations" that he was under to Lord Keith. His Lordſhip's own diſpatches, detailing the proceedings of the fleet on that memorable occaſion, will be found in Vol. XL. p. 388, *et ſeq.*

When hoſtilities recommenced with France, in 1803, Lord Keith was appointed to the chief naval command at Plymouth.

In the beginning of October of that year, his Lordſhip made an experiment on a ſmall ſcale, with a new mode of attack on the gun-veſſels in Boulogne harbour, which to a certain degree ſucceeded, and without any loſs being ſuſtained on our part. We refer for the particulars to our XLVIth Volume, page 306.

Since that time no opportunity of particularly diſtinguiſhing himſelf has occurred to Lord Keith; but the retroſpect is, we think, an amply ſufficient pledge to the public, that no opportunity will offer to the noble Admiral, of which he will not cheerfully avail himſelf, to add new ſplendor to his *corona navalis*, and to chaſtiſe the foes of his country.

On the 9th of November, 1805, his Lordſhip was raiſed to the rank of Admiral of the White.

Lord Keith is grand nephew of George Keith Earl Marſhal, and his brother Marſhal Keith, and is uncle of the preſent Lord Elphinſtone. His Lordſhip is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Treaſurer to the Duke of Clarence, and Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales.

The Barony is entailed (in default of male iſſue) on his daughter Margaret and her heirs male.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

LETTER II.

SIR, *London, Auguſt* 1, 1806.

AFTER thanking you for your ready inſertion of my laſt letter, I proceed to inform you how I have paſſed a great part of my time, during the long interval that has elapſed ſince I left Dublin; and when I reflect that I was *once* comfortably ſettled there, and had, as I have already ſtated in my letter to Mr. Harding the printer, "plenty of gold and ſilver," though very little *good* copper, and a trade ſo *ſnug* as on *week days* to be ſcarcely *viſible*, I do not think that I have changed much for the better; it ſeems to me like giving a good halfpenny for a *Rap*: but no matter. In fact, between ourſelves, I had no buſineſs to dabble in politics, or rather, as we *now* term it, *political economy*: but you know every man is apt to follow the bent of his own inclination, therefore I had not been long ſettled at Cheſter, and got into what *we* term a pretty *tight* buſineſs, *in my old way*, before I began, as you muſt have gathered from my laſt, to make, or renew my obſervations on the Copper Coin. This I was induced to do from noticing the vaſt quantities of bad halfpence circulated at our fairs and in our markets. We were *inundated* with *Harps*, as I ſaid before, but this was not the only grievance of which the people complained; for although I had in Dublin ſaid every thing that was bad of them and *their maker*, they were, I found, a reſpectable ſpecies of coin to ſome that ſoon after came into circulation. In fact, every week produced *new patterns* of thoſe *counters*, or counterfeits, to which

the ſhopkeepers gave the appellation of *Brums*, but the country folks emphatically diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Braſs*, though this was doing them too much honour, and holding them in too high eſtimation; for, I believe, that there was very little of any metal ſo valuable as braſs in their compoſition. Some ſaid that they were *ſad ſtuff*: now *ſtuff* was in my *way of trade*, therefore, painful as was the taſk, zeal for the ſervice of my country induced me to collect and examine their various ſpecies: but as it did not appear that any one had a PATENT for them, for many were indeed *inimitable*, I did not *then* write upon the ſubject. While I was thus employed in collecting copper, you will readily believe that I loſt many opportunities that offered for the exertion of my talents, by which I might again have procured plenty of gold and ſilver. I was conſequently obliged once more to *ſhut* my ſhop: ſo packing up the little caſh and few *pieces* of goods that was and were left, I indulged myſelf in the proſecution of a ſcheme which I had long had in contemplation; and aſſuming the humble character of a pedlar, with my load on my back, and a *ſtaff* in my hand, which I had a particular value for, becauſe it continually put me in mind of *Wood*, I ſet out, and travelled on towards MANCHESTER.

The Duke of Bridgewater had not then begun his canal, ſo that I was forced to make the journey on foot. This was, however, rather a matter of convenience, as I had opportunities of ſelling my goods, and collecting *copper*, or rather what ſhould have been copper, at the ſame time. It would little intereſt either the public or yourſelf, if I were to inform you of the vaſt variety of *things* that *ought* to have been halfpence, that I collected in the courſe of this ſhort journey. I had them of all *ſorts* and *ſizes*, from a tolerably well-finiſhed repreſentation of his Majeſty George the Second, (bleſs his memory,) to a *leaden dump* which did not bear the reſemblance of any thing in *Heaven* or on *earth*.

On the road I met with a travelling tinker. He had his *kit* ſlung over his ſhoulder, and carried in his hand an old kettle, which contained *fire*, in the ſame manner as I read in a book that my *old maſter* in Dublin lent me, ſome wandering prieſts, I think they were called *Gaurs* uſed to do in India.

This tinker proved a very agreeable companion; he fell in exactly with my ideas of things, and, conſequently, I thought him an intelligent clever fellow.

We immediately began a converſation about copper, a ſubject that it was my dear delight to talk upon, and he told me that he had many years before been at Dublin, in order to circulate a *baſer* ſort of halfpence than WOOD's, if any ſuch were to be found, in order to make thoſe of his relation, whom he aſſerted the ſaid WOOD to be, though *very diſtant*, appear of *more value*.

This little anecdote made me prick up *my ears*: I therefore liſtened with pleaſure when (not knowing who he was talking to,) he informed me that the *Drapier* was right when he termed his kinſman a brazier; for he had actually been brought up to that buſineſs, and ſerved his apprenticeſhip, I think he ſaid, in Shoe-lane, London; but ſo many years have elapſed ſince, that of the particular place I will not be poſitive.

"I was informed," he continued, "when I was laſt in Dublin, that the poor DRAPIER had been dead ſome years. Well, reſt his ſoul, he was a *well meaning*, but a *violent* man, and knew no more about copper, than you do, my friend." (I believe that I coloured.) "Politics, politics (he proceeded) were his hobby-horſes, and thoſe he rode until their backs *were ſore*, and they were, to uſe a term of my own *art*, quite *foundered*. He puzzled his head about the *ſalvation* of his country in a *ſtrange way*, when he had better have *ſtuck to his cloth*. As an inſtance, I have been informed and believe, that when a gentleman came into *his ſhop*, and paid for *any goods* in halfpence, which was often the caſe, for ſilver was then ſcarce, and gold ſtill ſcarcer, theſe metals being under ſentence, he ſaid, of *tranſportation*: but no matter, when he got the halfpence ſo tendered into his poſſeſſion, he uſed to look them carefully over, and dividing them into *two parts*, thoſe that were coined in what he called *better times*, which were, I believe, the latter years of the reign of Charles the Second, he uſed to call *Tories*, and thoſe which *we* were ſo aſſiduouſly bent upon circulating, he uſed to denominate *Whigs*. And when he had amuſed himſelf in ſetting them in *ranks* in *oppoſition* to each other, he would ſay, if I had *here* thoſe *twelve* broad pieces,

or

or *peaces**, that were coined in *one day* during the life of my *old miſtreſs*, we might do ſomething. He would then *ſhuffle* them into *one heap*, and cry, now I have ſet my *Tories* and *Whigs* together by *the ears*; I will bet all that the former *are worth*, that the *number* of the latter will gain the victory.

"He was an odd man," continued the Tinker, "ſet him once a talking, *or writing* in *his books*, he did not care what he *ſaid* or *did*. He once accuſed the Lord Chief Juſtice of having *ſtolen* the *motto on his coach*, and *miſtook* a *Sergeant*, learned in the law, for a *Lance*; for he would not even allow him to *be orderly*. He was fond of giving directions to ſervants; but this I believe was from motives of *intereſt*, for a great many, I underſtood, *had their clothes of him*. He alſo delighted in telling *long ſtories* about GIANTS and DWARFS, ſuch as I uſed to read in *penny books* when I was a boy.

"Thoſe ſtories of *the Drapier* were ſo ſtrange, that a biſhop who *was in his books*, and to whom he told them, declared that he thought them ſuch *improbable lies* that he did not *believe* a word of them. Yet did this man value himſelf upon his *polite converſation*; and when he had amuſed the *loungers*, of which there was always a great number in his ſhop, with a *Tale of a Tub*, he would frequently *ſell every one a bargain*.

"Ah! the poor Drapier! he had a number of nicknames; once when he had the habit of queſtioning every one he ſaw, we uſed to call him the *Examiner*; then, from his telling all he knew, the *Intelligencer*; then old *Copper Farthing* * * *."

"Well," ſaid I, a little hurt at the laſt appellation, "you need not repeat any more of his nick-names, as you know *he is dead*."

"Aye, that he is," returned the Tinker, "as a door nail, or I ſhould not have made ſo free with him; but he was a bitter enemy *to our trade*. On the contrary, Will Wood, my relation, was the greateſt friend to it."

"In what way?"

"Why, I have mended old kettles ever ſince, with his halfpence and farthings, which, when the Drapier *cryed them down*, I purchaſed for next to nothing."

"Ah! ah! my friend," ſaid I, "here you are caught, for ſurely the Drapier was your benefactor, if he was the occaſion of your making ſuch good bargains."

"You are right," returned the Tinker; "and as this is a *dry* ſubject, we are fortunately arrived at a public houſe, where we will drink to his memory."

This invitation was too agreeable to be refuſed by me; we entered; and over our ale, the Tinker informed me, that his relation had in 1721 written a pamphlet on the copper and braſs manufactures. This I knew before, becauſe I had had many ſheets of it to put *under my linen*, though in the only page I ever read, I found that he had made a hiſtorical blunder; but I did not wonder at this, as, I underſtood, he compoſed it *in our caſtle*.

When we had refreſhed ourſelves we travelled on. In the courſe of our walk I aſked my companion, if he did not think the Drapier (for ſo it, ſaid I, appears by a note to one of his former letters,) deſerved ſome credit for propoſing to the Iriſh to wear their own manufactures?

"None in the leaſt!" replied the Tinker, "this *was juſt in his way*. He was perhaps *overſtocked*, and did it to draw cuſtom *to his ſhop*. He was always glad to *promote* the manufacture of *crape* and *black cloth*, and was happy to ſee thoſe articles, if of *good fabricks*, placed in ſituations where they might appear to *advantage*. He ſaw with regret that many pieces were *imported* from England, and *died* in Ireland; and that a great deal of *his own cloth* was kept too long upon the *tenters*."

In theſe matters I could not but in juſtice agree to the remarks of my quondam friend; and as we had now arrived at Manchester, we took an affectionate leave of each other, promiſing to meet again *upon the road*.

I took up my quarters in *Market Street-*

* Here I hardly underſtand the Drapier. He appears in this paſſage to be, what I have always thought him, a man of no *ſolid learning*. Does he, by *his broad pieces*, mean to ſcoff at the creation of twelve new Peers in one day, a thing uncommon *at that time?* If he does, ſo far good: but then, what can he mean by *Peaces?* There is no ſuch plural in the Engliſh language. The word ſhould have been the compound, *Peace-makers*, alluding, I ſuppoſe, to the approbation of the peace of Utrecht, to which the *new coinage* perhaps contributed, and *was bleſſed* accordingly.—*Wm. Wotton.*

Street-lane, at a houſe to which many *pedlars* reſorted, and judged that it was now high time *to think* of the buſineſs that I came about, which was to employ the money that I had brought from Cheſter, and had *taken by the way*, in the purchaſe of freſh articles.

Ardent in every thing, I could not, when I walked out the next morning, help contemplating with ſurpriſe and pleaſure, that this town ſeems faſt riſing into that ſtate of opulence which it now exhibits. I had remembered it when I was a boy, and found that a great number of new buildings were erected, and that others were planned. Almoſt every one of the inhabitants was engaged in buſineſs, almoſt every one uſefully employed; this put me in mind of the clauſe of an old act of parliament, which, as you know I uſed to dabble *in theſe things*, I intended to have quoted in my addreſs to the people of Ireland, in order to have ſhown the attention paid by the legiſlature, even in early times, to the riſing manufactures of woollen, linen, and *cotton**, and which I ſhall ſtill quote in the note †; becauſe, as I intend to blend theſe ſubjects with my obſervations upon copper, I ſhall reſume them in my next letter.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant, M. B. DRAPIER. M.

* In a ſtatute [8 Eliz. c. 12.] the articles manufactured are ſpecified to be cottons, frizes, and rugs; and about the ſame time Mancheſter was diſtinguiſhed for being handſomer than the neighbouring towns. [*Camdina Britan.* p. 610.] The only manufacture mentioned by Camden is the Mancheſter cotton, which he expreſsly calls woollen cloth, (*lancorum pannoram*). The real cotton, ſays the author of the Annals of Commerce, was probably unknown in England as a raw material at that time: yet, ſurely our Oriental trade, however contracted, might have made us acquainted with it.

† Before A. D. 1541 Mancheſter was eſteemed a populous town, and "had many manufactures of cloths, as well of lynnen as of woollen, by which the inhabitants of the ſayde towne have obteyned, and come unto riches and welthy lyvings, and have kepte and ſet many artificers and poore folkes to work within the ſayde towne, and by reaſon of the great occupying, good order, ſtrayte and true dealinge of the inhabitants of the ſayde towne, many ſtrangers, as wel *of Ireland* as other places within this realme, have reſorted to this towne with lynnen yarne, wolles, and other neceſſary wares for making of clothes." [*Act* 33 *Hen.* VIII, c. 15.]

RYDE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE Village of Ryde ſtands in the pariſh of New Church, two miles from Binſtead, and paſſes under two diviſions, Upper and Lower Ryde, from their relative ſituations. Upper Ryde ſtands on a pleaſant eminence, in a ſalubrious air, contains ſome good houſes, commands beautiful proſpects toward Goſport and Portſmouth, and is much reſorted to by company during the bathing ſeaſon. The accommodations are equal to thoſe of moſt other watering-places in the iſland; added to which are the inducements of good roads and pleaſant rides, branching out from it in different directions. Lower Ryde is a ſtraggling place, near the water's edge, under a ſteep bank, at the extremity of a piece of land nearly twelve acres in extent, which ſeparates it from Upper Ryde. Its inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen, or perſons engaged in the coaſting trade. The paſſage from hence to Portſmouth is the ſhorteſt from any point of the iſland. Boats paſs regularly every morning at ſeven in the ſummer, and nine in the winter, to Goſport and Portſmouth: the charge is only one ſhilling; but a perſon wanting to croſs, is empowered by Act of Parliament, to command a boat to go off at any time of the tide on paying five ſhillings.

The chapel at Ryde was built in 1719, by Thomas Player, Eſq. who charged the manor with an annual rent of 10l. payable to the vicar of New-church, to officiate therein, or provide a miniſter.

Toward the weſtern extremity of the village are the bathing houſes, which are ſufficiently commodious. The water here is very pure, and the coaſt, a beautiful ſand, is ſhoal for nearly a mile*. The channel here is about ſeven miles acroſs to Portſmouth. In the neighbourhood of Ryde are ſeveral pretty villas; among which may be particularized Apley, the ſeat of Dr. Walker; St. John's, of Mr. Simeon; and the Priory, of Sir Naſh Groſe.

* At low water, a boat cannot approach within a hundred yards of the quay; in conſequence of which, paſſengers from Portſmouth and other places are landed in a cart.

VESTIGES,

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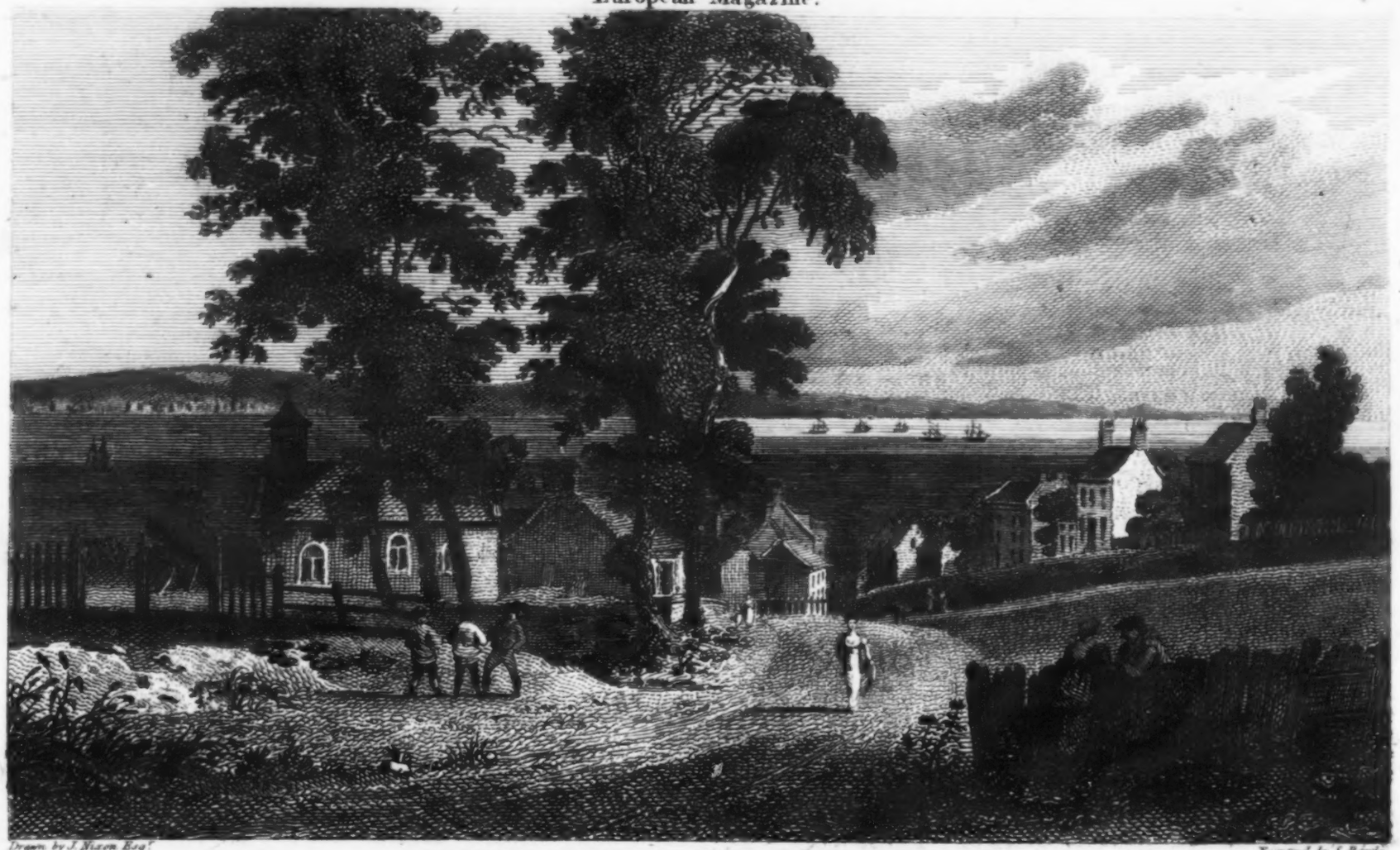

Drawn by J. Nixon Esq.r

Engraved by S. Rawle.

VIEW OF RYDE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Published by I. Asperne, at the Bible Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, September 1.1806.

VESTIGES, *collected and recollected. By* JOSEPH MOSER, *Esq. No.* XLVIII.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter XIII.

IT has been the wish of more than one speculator in these modern times to extend the spirit of philosophy to the investigation of the principles, the morals, and the discoveries of ages, that have, long since, elapsed, whose mental, experimental, and mechanical efforts, have descended to us as the most valuable of legacies; as they tend, under our improving hands, to promote the knowledge, to extend the commerce, and to increase the happiness of the present period.

This is also our ardent wish; nay, we would, were our mental powers sufficiently strong to grasp an object of such magnitude, not only investigate the revival, or rather the re-application of philosophy; for even in the gloomiest periods, though it languished, it was never totally extinguished; but inquire why, after its once enlivening flame had smouldered through centuries, that have, from this circumstance, been emphatically termed *dark*, it should, as soon as it found a *vent*, be suffered to waste itself in *smoke*, and rather cloud than illuminate the human faculties?

We would then show how, on the appearance of that elevated genius, Roger Bacon, whom we mentioned at the close of our last Chapter, who, to adopt the quaint language of his time, may be termed *the Sun of Science*, the philosophical horizon became clearer, which would lead us to the contemplation of the effects of scientific attainments in the middle ages upon the religion, the morals, the manners, the commerce, and the manufactures, of the people of England in general, and the citizens of London in particular.

This, however unequal to the task, we will attempt: but as the disquisition already entered upon has frequently induced us to turn our thoughts to the transactions of ages far remote, so has it produced in us a desire to contemplate the foundation upon which the philosophers and historians of the latter part of the thirteenth, and the whole of the subsequent centuries, erected their scriptoral and scientific superstructures; a contemplation which naturally leads us to the consideration of the talents of those writers, whose labours had, previous to the age of that celebrated man, adorned the literary hemisphere. Of natural and experimental philosophers, there had, from the time of the Romans, been very few in this kingdom; therefore we have chosen to designate the period to which we have alluded, as that of the resuscitation of those sciences, and also from the works of Roger Bacon, and of his contemporaries, to date the existence of a species of logic infinitely superior to what had for more than two centuries before usurped the epithet of school divinity. We shall therefore suffer *his age* to form an epoch, and to stand as a bridge betwixt the old and the new systems; and while he and his contemporaries occupy the middle space, take some short notice of those writers that are on the remote side; which will lead us more accurately to examine those that were coeval with, and subsequent to him.

Of those writers who may with propriety be termed ancient, whose works may, in many instances, be produced to rescue those ages in which they were written from the general opprobrium of ignorance that has been cast upon them, the catalogue is curious, and, as a specimen of the early effusions of genius and learning, useful. History, the noblest subject that can engage the attention or elicit the energies of intellect, seems, before the minds of our ecclesiastics became contaminated with the trifling logic and frivolous philosophy of the schools, to have been their favourite pursuit, and, as the rays emanating from their pages reflect that light respecting the transactions of early periods which has served to irradiate even the present, we conceive that a work of this nature would be incomplete if we omitted to notice those *real* benefactors to their country, and those zealous promoters of the honour of its metropolis, those literary *sculptors*, who have entombed its Monarchs in perrenial shrines, and ranged its nobles, its heroes, divines, merchants, manufacturers, and people in general, in the front of all the nations of Europe. We shall, therefore, give a general list of their names, and, in some degree, of their writings, from the sixth to the close of the thirteenth centuries, from which period

period we purpoſe to inſtitute a more particular inquiry reſpecting the lives, &c. of thoſe philoſophers and authors whoſe works have adorned theſe ſubſequent ages.

Gildas Britannicus, ſurnamed the Wiſe, is the moſt ancient Britiſh writer of any note * extant. He was born A.D. 493, and died 580 (*Baker's Chronicle*); though it is ſtated by other authors, that he was born in the year 500, the period when the Saxons were defeated in the battle of Badon Hills, and that he wrote his treatiſe *De Exidio Britannia* when he was ſixty-four years of age; alſo another againſt the *immorality of the Clergy*. The firſt, which he terms *an Epiſtle*, compriſes the lamentable hiſtory, or ruin of Britain, and contains ſome ſatyric ſtrokes upon the five Kings, Conſtantine, Aurelius, Vortipor, Cuneglas, and Maglocun, who were Monarchs of ſeveral diviſions of this Iſland. The two firſt, it has been obſerved, were probably of Roman origin; and further, that perhaps Conſtantine was of the family of that Conſtantine who was elected Emperor by the army at the beginning of the fifth century. But ſurely this is ſuffering conjecture to wander into too wide a field. Whereſoever the Roman arms prevailed, the Roman names were, by their conquered ſubjects, given to their offspring in compliment to their conquerors. This is obvious in the hiſtory of every nation that became tributary to them; it is alſo natural, for it prevails even to this hour, and, as it firſt produced, ſo it continues, the cognominal ſucceſſion, from the victors to the vanquiſhed, of which even curſory obſervation will produce many inſtances.—*Gildæ Epiſt. Aſſerius Ant. Britan. cap.* 13. *Stillingfleet Origin. Britan. cap.* 5.

Nennius †, a Monk of Bangor, lived about A.D. 620. He wrote the Story of Britain *, &c.

Venerable Bede was born about A.D. 672, at Girwy, now called Yarrow, near the mouth of the river Tyne, in the biſhopric of Durham. He was, it appears, firſt educated by a prieſt, named Ceolfrid †; afterwards by St. John of Beverly, under whoſe auſpices he became a Monk of the town wherein he was born. Here he devoted himſelf entirely to ſtudy, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that he is allowed by the general voice of all nations and ages to have been the greateſt ornament not only of Northumberland, but of England, and indeed of the weſtern world.

In his ſolitude, for it is ſaid by ſome authors that he *never* went out of his cell, (they muſt mean in his latter years,) he made himſelf acquainted with all kinds of learning, and became ſupereminently ſkilled in mathematics, aſtronomy, and nearly the whole circle of thoſe ſciences that adorned ancient Greece and Rome. He aſſerted the rotundity of the earth, and from a prodigious number of his compoſitions, *one hundred and thirty-nine* of which are ſtill extant, and gathered into eight folio volumes, may be collected a body of the learning and ſcience, together with the theology of the middle ages, which would ſeem to indicate that there are fewer novelties in the ſcientific ſyſtem than is generally believed. That Bede once reſided in London is little to be doubted, as to him we are indebted for the earlieſt commercial notice of that city after the retreat of the Romans ‡.

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* Geofrid, or Godefrid, Abbot, had, in England, A.D. 651, written upon Eaſter and the *Tonſure* of the Clergy, *apud Bedam*.

Adelme, Abbot of Malmeſbury, A.D. 651. Treatiſes upon the Virginity, in verſe and proſe, *in Biblioth. Patrum*.

† A Prince of this name killed *Labienus*, and diſarmed Julius Cæſar; but received from him a wound, of which he died.

* This manuſcript is in the Cotton library. This author is ſaid to have lived in the ninth century, *Biog. Dict.*; but we are inclined to think this a miſtake, as that refers to another of the ſame name.

† A.D. 690, Ceolfrid, Abbot of Yarmouth, who was maſter of the Venerable Bede, wrote ſeveral letters, *in Collect. Concil. Dufreſnoy's Tables*, vol. ii. p. 285.

‡ "Londonia civitas eſt, ſuper ripam præfati fluminis [*Thameſis*] poſita, et ipſa multorum emporium populorum terra marique *venientium*." [*Bede Hiſt. Eccleſ. l.* ii. *c.* 3.] King Alfred, in his tranſlation of this paſſage, calls the city "Lundenceaſter'-and ſeo is monigra folce ceap ſtow." Ceap ſtow (merchandize place) will explain the modern name of

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It is ſuppoſed, that in his latter years he devoted the whole of his life to writing his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and other works, and in inſtructing the young Monks. The beſt edition of his hiſtory is that of 1722, folio. He died in 735 *.

Ethelwardus, an *eminent* hiſtorian, compoſed a general Chronicle from the Creation to the end of the reign of King Edgar.

Sigebert, King of the Eaſt Angles, wrote an Inſtitution of the Laws. This Monarch in his latter days became a Monk; but it appears that he derived no protection from the ſanctity of his character, for he is ſaid to have been killed by Penda the Vth, King of Mercia †, A.D. 652.

Daniel Wentalus, a Biſhop, wrote the hiſtory of his province, and the acts of the South Saxons. He died A.D. 746.

Aſſerius Menevenſis, Biſhop of Sherborn, was born in Pembrokeſhire, and became a Monk of the Benedictine Order, at St. David's. He wrote "the Story of Britain." It is ſaid, that Alfred, who created him a Biſhop, founded the Univerſity of Oxford by his advice; but from the character of this Prince, it is equally probable, that the ſuggeſtion which produced that noble foundation was entirely his own, though he might poſſibly take the advice of the Biſhop with reſpect to the mode of carrying it into effect. Aſſerius, from motives of gratitude to his illuſtrious patron, wrote his life *. He died, according to ſome hiſtorians, A.D. 883, and to others 909 †.

Alfred the Great compoſed ſeveral works, and tranſlated others from the Latin, particularly a collection of Chronicles, Boetius's Conſolations of Philoſophy, and a paraphraſe, in the Saxon language, of the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Venerable Bede ‡. He died A.D. 901.

Johannes Scotus, or Eringena, born in Scotland, retired into France 850. He wrote upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, upon St. Matthew, and compoſed many other works, either loſt or ſtill in manuſcript; alſo a Diſcourſe upon Predeſtination, *apud Manguinum*, on the Nature of Things §.

In 961, St. Dunſtan, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, compoſed a Concord of Rules ‖.

In 967, Edgar, King of England, a Code of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions.

Colemanus Anglicus, who wrote a Catalogue and Chronicle of the Engliſh Kings, lived in the reign of Harold the Iſt.

Oſborn, a Benedictine Monk, Precentor of the Church of Canterbury, was very intimate with Lanfranc, the Archbiſhop, in the reign of William the Conqueror. He wrote the life of St. Dunſtan, the Life and Miracles of our Saviour, and other works, which were held in conſiderable eſteem by the *learned* in his time. Died 1080.

Lanfranc, Abbot of Bee, and St. Stephen, in Normandy, and finally Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to which ſee he was elected 1070, was the author of ſeveral letters, a Commentary upon St. Paul, and a Controverſial Treatiſe upon the Body and Blood of our Lord, in which he oppoſed the opinions of Berenger ¶.

Stephen

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one of the principal trading ſtreets of the city. *Macpherſon's Annals of Commerce*, Vol. I, p. 244.—The name of Chepſtow (Monmouthſhire) had the ſame original, but has been kept more correctly to the native idiom. This town, though ſtill a place of conſiderable commerce, was once alſo conſidered as the principal port of South Wales; which may well account for its being termed "Merchandize Place." After the reign of Henry of Monmouth, great part of the buſineſs of the county town, *i. e.* the making of *Monmouth* caps, was removed to Bewdley, in conſequence of a peſtilence, and much of the commerce, &c. of Chepſtow carried to Briſtol.

* An Engliſh Council directed his works to be publicly read in churches. —*Biog. Brit.*

† Baker.—This does not appear to be correct; at leaſt Rapin, who quotes all the authorities of thoſe times, gives us reaſon to believe that this good Prince ended his days in the monaſtery where he had fixed his reſidence.

* This work was publiſhed by Archbiſhop Parker, 1574. The Annals of *Aſſerius* were printed in folio, at Oxford, 1691.

† Godwin de Præſul. Baker, &c.

‡ In folio, *Cantabridgiæ*, 1644. Alſo a Saxon verſion of Paul Veroſus, ſtill in MS., &c. &c.

§ In folio. *Oxonii*, 1681.

‖ 8 vols. duodecimo, 1626.

¶ *Vide ejus Opera*, in folio. *Paris*, 1648.—Berenger, whoſe works were

Stephen Harding, an Engliſhman, Abbot of Citeaux, wrote, in 1130, Conſtitutions of his Order, *in Menologia Ciſtercienſi*, in folio. *Antwerp*, 1685.

Simeon, Monk of Durham, 1130, wrote the hiſtory of his abbey, *inter Scriptores Hiſt. Anglicanæ*, in folio, 1652.

Aphredus, a Monk of Beverley, in 1087, wrote the hiſtory of the Britons to his own times *.

William of Somerſet, Monk of Malmſbury, wrote the Hiſtory of England to 1143; and the Hiſtory of the Biſhops of this Kingdom, *inter Scriptores Angliæ*, in fol. *Londini*, 1596, and *Francofurti*, 1601.

Lucianus, a Monk and Engliſh writer, lived in the early times of the Normans —*Baker*.

Gulielmus Gamaticenſis, a Norman and Monk, wrote the lives of the Dukes of Normandy, down to William the IIt, to whom he dedicated the work. It was afterwards continued to the death of Henry the Iſt, 1135.

Marianus Scotus, a Scottiſh Monk eminent for his learning, was born A.D. 1028. He was ſaid to have been a deſcendant of the Venerable Bede. He compiled Annals from the Birth of our Saviour to 1083, which were continued by Dodechin, Abbot of St. Deſibode, to 1200. In 1052 he travelled into Germany, and retiring to the Abbey of Fulda, continued in holy ſecluſion till 1069. He died at Mentz about 1086, aged 58.

Ingulphus. This author was born in London, A.D. 1030. His father appears to have been a man of ſome conſequence; for he is ſtated to have been one of the courtiers of Edward the Confeſſor. Ingulphus received the firſt rudiments of his education at a *ſchool* in *Weſtminſter*, whence he removed to *Oxford*, where he principally applied himſelf to the reading *Ariſtotle* and *Tully*. He was, in the year 1051, introduced to the Duke of Normandy, who came to England on a viſit to the King. With William he went to Normandy in the character of his Secretary * and *chief* favourite. How long he kept this undeſirable ſituation is not certain; it is believed until the Duke embarked on his Engliſh expedition, when Ingulphus, knowing that the envy which his talents and the patronage of his Monarch had excited in Normandy would be ſtill more extenſive in England, requeſted permiſſion to reſign his office; which being granted, he performed an obligation which in thoſe days added a peculiar ſanctity to the human character, by undertaking a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*. At his

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deemed heretical, had many oppoſers; among whom Bruno, afterwards Biſhop of Signi, ſeems to be, after Lanfranc, the moſt conſpicuous. Several Councils were held againſt Berenger, who abjured his hereſy three different times. His hereſy conſiſted of opinions reſpecting tranſubſtantiation.—*Gratian. de Conſecrat. diſtinct.* 2. *Lanfranc, &c.*

* Veremundus, a Spaniſh Monk, but who was a conſiderable time in Scotland, lived A.D. 1090. He wrote on the Antiquities of Scotland.—*Baker's Chronicle.*

* From ſmall circumſtances we frequently receive that light which enables us to develope the intricacies of great characters. Among the learned men with which the Engliſh and Norman Courts at that time abounded, it would have been ſingular, if William ſhould have preferred a youth freſh from the ſchools, and who conſequently could have had little knowledge of, and no experience in, politics, to the important poſt of his Secretary, but that this preference ſeems to ſhow a trait of that kind of policy of which the Duke was a complete maſter. It was his deſire, and indeed his intereſt, to oblige the Londoners; and he could not have done it in a manner more conſpicuous, and at the ſame time more handſome, than by promoting one of their ſons to an office of ſuch high conſideration. But his view did not end here. He took the care of the fortune of a youth of talents and learning, a native of, and conſequently well acquainted with, the City, that he knew would be the metropolis of his future empire; therefore while he formed a kind of domeſtic connexion with the family of one of its leaders, he had an opportunity to become more completely acquainted with its interior, and indirectly to keep a correſpondence with its principal members, which we have ſeen by *their conduct* was afterwards advantageous to him. The compiler of the Biographical, &c. Dictionary, 2d edition, among other numerous miſtakes, ſays, "Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland in the 15th century, was in great favour with William the Conqueror!!"

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return he entered a monaſtery, and was ſoon after choſen Prior of the Abbey of Fontenels, in Normandy.

The patronage of William, to whom he owed this promotion, was again exerted in his favour. The Monarch ſent for him to England, and appointed him Abbot of Croyland. This was not only a proof of his approbation of the character of Ingulphus, but alſo a proof that he wiſhed to oblige the Londoners, by the promotion of one of their own body to a benefice of ſuch importance, at a period when all the Abbeys, and, as they have been ſince termed, *the good things* of the Church, were engroſſed by the Normans. By the intereſt which the Abbot had with the King and with Lanfranc, he was very ſerviceable to his monaſtery, which, through theſe means, became of ſtill greater importance than it had been in preceding times *. He died 1109 †.

Turgotus, an Engliſhman, Prior of Durham and Biſhop of St. Andrew's, wrote the Hiſtory of the Kings of Scotland; alſo Chronicles of Durham, and Life of King Malcolm. He died the beginning of the twelfth century.

Henry of Huntingdon, who derived the latter appellation from his being Archdeacon of that place, acquired conſiderable celebrity, even in his own times, by writing the hiſtory of the Saxon Kings. He lived in the twelfth century, during the reign of King Stephen. He was firſt a Canon of the Cathedral of Lincoln, and a ſecular Prieſt. In his writings he occaſionally notices the vanity of the *pretended perfection* of the Monks. He wrote the Hiſtory of England, in ten books; a *Continuation* of Bede; a Chronological Table of the Kings of England, &c. *Polydore Virgil* and *Leland* ſpeak highly of this author ‡.

Alured Rivalenſis, or de Rivalis, a Ciſtercian Monk, wrote the lives of Edward, King of England, and David, King of Scots. He died A.D. 1166.

Athelred, an Engliſhman, who died in 1166, wrote Sermons and Treatiſes of Doctrine, in *Biblioth. Patrum.*

Sylveſter Gerald, or Geraldus, who from Wales, the place of his birth, obtained the appellation of Cambrenſis, was Biſhop of St. David 1170, wrote upon the Conqueſt of Ireland *, *inter Scriptores Angliæ*, in folio. *Francofurti*, 1601.

Baldwin, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1183. Treatiſes of Piety, *Bibl. Patr.*

Guilielmus Pictavienſis wrote a Life of William the Conqueror.

Eadmerus, a Monk of Canterbury, wrote a hiſtory of the ſame Prince; alſo thoſe of William Rufus and Henry the Iſt, in whoſe times theſe authors appear to have lived.

John of Saliſbury, though an Engliſhman, was Biſhop of Chartres. He was one of the moſt learned men in the twelfth century. He died in the year 1181. He wrote a great many books, of which we have none extant, except the life of Thomas Becket, and thoſe mentioned in the note †.

William of Newbridge, in England, wrote the Hiſtory of England from the firſt year of the Conqueror to 1198, in 8vo. *Paris*, 1610.

Peter de Blois wrote Letters, Sermons, Treatiſes of Piety and Doctrine, 1192. He died in England 1200. *Ejus Opera*, in folio, *Paris*, 1667.

Gervas, a Monk of Canterbury, wrote a Chronicle of the Archbiſhops from 1122 to 1199.

John of Hagolſtad, a Monk of Dur-

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* Ingulphus wrote the Hiſtory of the Monaſtery of Croyland from the year 664 to 1091. This hiſtory was publiſhed at London, by *Sir Henry Savil*, in 1596; but the Oxford edition of 1684 is much more enlarged and correct.

‡ Voſſius, lib. 2. De Hiſt. Lat. cap. 47. Pitſ. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima.

‡ Simon Dunelmenſis, a Benedictine Monk, wrote the Hiſtory of the Engliſh Nation, from the Death of Venerable Bede to A.D. 1164.

* This author was a conſiderable traveller. When he was abroad, he was invited to England by the Monarch (Henry the IId), who honoured him with the poſt of his Secretary. After which he appointed him tutor to Prince John, his fourth ſon, with whom he went to Ireland. While he was in that kingdom, he wrote its hiſtory, which was held in great eſteem. He was alſo the author of an Itinerarium of Wales; the Life of Henry the IId; and a Chronicle of the Engliſh Nation.

† Viz. a Collection of Epiſtles; Policraticus du Nugis Curialium; and Veſtigiis Philoſophorum, lib. 8, &c. Petrus Bleſenſis, Epiſt. 22; the continuation of Sigebert in Chron. Trithem. a Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.

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ham, wrote the moſt memorable things from the 9th of Henry the IId to the 1ſt of Richard the Iſt. He lived to the end of the twelfth century.

Roger de Hoveden was of an eminent family in Yorkſhire, and ſervant * to Henry the IId. This author, if we conſider the times in which he lived, may be deemed a curioſity; for he is ſaid to have been the *only* lay hiſtorian of his age †. At a period when learning was almoſt entirely engroſſed by the Clergy, a layman who attempted to write muſt have been callous to the attacks of critics, aye and of critics armed with powers with which, thank Heaven! thoſe of the preſent day are not inveſted; for they might, if they had either diſliked his ſubject or his mode of treating it, (as in the caſe of Berenger,) have thundered anathemas againſt him from their pulpits; they might have had him before Councils; they might have excommunicated him; they might——in ſhort, it is hard to ſay what they might not have done. But perhaps Hoveden was protected by the Monarch whom he ſerved, who, had they attempted to ſtop his literary career, would, to the decrees of their general Councils, have oppoſed the *advice* of his Privy Council, which would have been at leaſt a *ſeven-fold ſhield*. He wrote a Chronicle of England, continued from that of Bede, A.D. 731, to the 4th of King John, 1199. When Edward the Iſt claimed the crown of Scotland, he cauſed Hoveden's Chronicle to be diligently ſearched for precedents and paſſages, and kept many tending to his advantage. — (*Collier's Dict.*

Roger de Hoveden, (probably a relation of the former,) a *Prieſt* of Oxford, (was, it is ſaid, born at York,) lived in the reign of Richard the Iſt and King John. He wrote the Annals of the Kings of England and the memorable paſſages under the Romans, Picts, Saxons, Danes, and Normans *.

Johannes (or Gervaſius) Tilberienſis lived in the reign of Richard the Iſt and to 1209, wrote a Hiſtory of the Engliſh Nation, and a Chronicle of all the Kings of Europe, in 4to. *Helmſtad.*

Richard Canonicus travelled with Richard the Iſt into Paleſtine, and wrote an account of his journey and adventures.

Geoffrey of Monmouth † was an author that ſhould have been mentioned earlier, upon two accounts: the firſt is, that he wrote in the middle of the twelfth century; and the ſecond, that he ſeems, at leaſt in this country, to have been the founder of a ſect, that has ſince flouriſhed to a great degree; we mean, that of thoſe ingenious perſons, who, in weaving the tiſſue of hiſtory, have conſidered truth as the *warp*, and fiction as the *ſhoot*, and have blended them together in a manner which it is impoſſible for any labour to *unravel*. His principal work is his *Chronicon, ſive Hiſtoria Britonum*. His *invention* ſeems to have been amazingly fertile; for he is the *firſt* author that mentions Brute and the prophecies of Merlin. For theſe excurſions into the regions of fancy he was ſeverely criticiſed, *i. e.* cenſured, by the *matter of fact* writers of his age. His hiſtory is full of legendary tales, which have, however, been adopted by ſubſequent hiſtorians; among whom *our* Milton ſtands on the foreground.

William of Newborough, who was born about 1135, and was cotemporary

* It is not certain what ſituation this hiſtorian held at Court. He is ſaid to have been a lawyer; and as the King's Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor, reſided in his palace; in thoſe and perhaps much later times, he probably held one of theſe offices. The reſpect paid to his opinion by Edward the Iſt is a proof that it derived conſequence from his ſituation, and could be quoted to decide.

† Collier's Dict.

* Baker's Chronicle.—The editor of the Biographical, Hiſtorical, and Chronological Dictionary, ſays, upon the authority of *Nicholſon's Hiſt. Lib.*, that Hoveden "was an Eccleſiaſtic and Lawyer;" two profeſſions that were in thoſe times frequently blended together. Yet ſtill we are inclined to quote the correctneſs of Collier; though he has not in this inſtance, as uſual, given his authorities, againſt any other Editor; and as we readily believe they *all* mean the ſame perſon, we alſo believe that *two* of them are miſtaken in ſtating his profeſſion.

† He was firſt Archdeacon of Monmouth, then Biſhop of St. Aſaph, which ſee he reſigned, and, fond of moderate ſecluſion, retired to the monaſtery of Abingdon, of which he was Abbot.

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with Geoffrey of Monmouth, wrote a Hiſtory of the Engliſh Nation; in which he attacks the latter with great freedom, for being, what he terms, the deviſer of fables, &c.

John of Oxenford, firſt Dean of Saliſbury, and afterward Biſhop of Norwich, wrote the Britiſh hiſtory to his own time, 1174. He, it ſhould ſeem, in oppoſition to William, the laſt-mentioned hiſtorian, adopted *the errors* of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Radulphus de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, London, about 1210. He wrote Abreviationes Chronicorum, being an epitome of the Engliſh Hiſtory to the Conqueſt; alſo Imagines Hiſtoriarum, or the Lives of ſome of our Kings. *Pitſ. &c.*

Gulielmus Parvas, who was a Canon Regular in the province of York, who lived in the reign of King John, about the year 1216, wrote a Hiſtory of the Norman Kings.

Johannes Campobellus, a Scotchman, made himſelf conſpicuous by tracing the hiſtory of his country, from the origin of the nation to 1260, his own time.

Edmund Rich, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. (1231)—*Speculum Eccleſiæ, in Bibl. Patr.*

Thomas Wyke. This author, who was an Engliſhman and a Canon Regular of Oſney, near Oxford, compiled a Short Hiſtory from the Arrival of William the Iſt. He lived during the reign of Edward the Iſt. His hiſtory was written about the year 1290.

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Having now, after much pains and abundance of laborious reſearch, arrived at the *Bridge* to which, in the former part of this ſpeculation, we alluded, we take up Roger Bacon in exactly the ſame ſituation where we left him; and as we conſider his character as one that has acquired celebrity in every age *but his own*, we ſhall conſign it to the fame it ſo juſtly merits; while we introduce his friend and companion, Thomas Bongey, to the notice of our readers.

This philoſopher, who ſeems, though perhaps in an inferior degree, to have been animated with the ſame ſpirit of inveſtigation as his coadjutor, was a Monk of the Order of St. Francis, and for his learning * honoured with the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Oxford. He, it is probable, aſſiſted him in his experiments, and promoted his diſcoveries *. But unfortunately for

* The whole of the Order of Franciſcans, by far the moſt learned Order in thoſe ages, were ſuppoſed to be *too much* attached to philoſophical ſtudies, and conſequently *Magicians*.

* The *natural* magic of the Chaldeans, which chiefly conſiſted in their knowledge of ſimples and minerals, and by the application of chemical powers producing the moſt ſurpriſing effects, was the ſcience which theſe two friends moſt aſſiduouſly endeavoured to improve. The ſucceſs that attended the reſearches of the former we have already hinted; the latter wrote a treatiſe on *Natural Magic*, which confirmed the idea in the minds of many, who could not bear to behold a man *wiſer* than themſelves, that he, like his friend, held commerce with evil ſpirits, or, in other words, *dealt with the devil*. Though this malicious ſuggeſtion had no effect upon the more *enlightened* minds of the Brethren of his Order, who, notwithſtanding, choſe him for their Provincial, yet that it had a very conſiderable one upon the public, the experience of ages has evinced. The dealings of Friar Bacon and Friar Bongey with evil ſpirits are ſtill, we think, circulated in more than one publication *. The character of the former, as a magician, has been, like that of *Albertus Magnus* †, confirmed from their having both formed *ſpeaking heads*. To that of Bacon's manufacturing, Butler alludes, in deſcribing the qualifications of Magnano,

" In *magic* he was deeply read,
As he that made the *Brazen Head*."
Hudibras, Part I, Canto 3, p. 127.

It is a ſingular circumſtance, that the idea of a *ſpeaking head* ſhould have prevailed in ſeveral parts of Europe. We have already ſeen that two philoſophical Friars, who lived at almoſt the diſtance of a century from each other, were ſuſpected of having formed theſe *automatons* by their magical

* There was likewiſe "One Mother Bongey," (what relation ſhe was to the Friar is uncertain,) "who in divers books, ſet out with authority, is regiſtered or chronicled by the appellation of the *Great Witch* of Rocheſter." (See an Abſtract of *Scot's Hiſtory of Witchcraft. Britiſh Librarian*, No. 4, for *April*, 1737, p. 226.)

† A Dominican Friar.

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for theſe friends and fellow-labourers in the philoſophical field, they lived in an age when the effects of the mathematical and chemical ſciences were deemed the effuſions of *magic*; and although that celebrated ſect, the Roſycrucians, were as yet only in *embryo*, it is certain that their doctrines, or rather their vagaries, had long held poſſeſſion of the human mind in this and moſt other countries. Indeed we may truly ſay, that metaphyſical whims had travelled, like literature, from the Eaſt to the Weſt, from the earlieſt to the middle centuries, and had, like heir-looms, deſcended to the people from age to age, and from nation to nation.

It will be recollected, that during the courſe of the thirteenth century, Thomas Aquinas, a Dominican Friar, had new modelled ſchool divinity, a ſcience *now* deſervedly fallen into contempt, from which we do not mean to make the ſmalleſt effort to reſcue it. That

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powers: the truth is, we fear, that they wiſhed, in order to enhance the idea of their ſanctity, to practiſe thoſe deceptions upon the credulity of the people.

"Oft have they heard a Croſs haranguing,
With prompting Prieſt behind the hanging."

In theſe deceptions they were encouraged by their reſpective Orders; for in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, the rage of the people for *miracles* was unbounded; a *Simon Magus* ſeemed to have taken poſſeſſion of almoſt every monaſtery, who deemed it neceſſary to furniſh their ſhrines with a ſucceſſion of them. The half moon deſcending into the ſleeve of Mahomet; the *Camel* ſpeaking to him by night; or the Pigeon whiſpering in his ear; are not more abſurd and ridiculous than many of the *wonders* that in thoſe times were drawn forth to amaze the inhabitants of this metropolis and country. Their ignorance and credulity were the great ſupports of the Monks. Could books have been procured, few were capable of reading; therefore, as their minds muſt be employed, it was the policy of thoſe good fathers to contrive exhibitions that might ſtrike their ſenſes, that might create admiration, and conſequently adoration. This kind of holy fraud was ſometimes practiſed even upon Monarchs by the higher order of the Clergy. As, for inſtance: When Biſhop Wolſon, whom Lanfranc had reported to be, from his want of learning, inſufficient for the place, was commanded by the King (William the Iſt) to put off his robes, and to leave his biſhopric, he went to the ſhrine of St. Edward, ſaying, "A better than you, O King! put theſe robes upon me, and to him I will reſtore them." So throwing them off, he ſtruck his ſtaff upon the monument, which ſtuck ſo faſt in the ſtone, that the King and the Metropolitan, equally affrighted, entreated him with great humility to put on his robes, and to keep his biſhopric. In the reign of Richard the IId, during the time of the ſitting of the *marvellous* Parliament, an image of wax, ſaid to have been made by *magic*, ſpoke certain words denouncing the fate of the King, and never *opened its mouth* after. The ſtatues, croſſes, and ſhrines, that have *perſpired*, ſpoken, or wrought other miracles, are innumerable; and it ſeems that this difference, a very material one, prevailed reſpecting them: when they were performed in churches, &c., it was ſuppoſed that it was from the influence of the Divine Spirit; when in places unſanctified, they were generally aſcribed to the impulſe of the Devil. At the latter ſpecies of miracles, Cervantes, who did not *dare* to touch the former, has levelled the ſhafts of his ridicule, by the introduction of a *Brazen Head*, upon the principle of thoſe of Bacon, Albertus, and others, "which," ſays Don Antonio *, "was made and contrived by one of the greateſt enchanters and necromancers that ever the world produced. He was the diſciple of the famous *Eſcotillo*, of whoſe knowledge ſuch wonders are reported." About this time, 1478, a magician (perhaps by *Galvaniſm*) reanimated the corpſe of a famous harper at Boligne, ſo that he could *walk* and *play* as if he had *been alive*. In a ſubſequent age, Biſhop Wilkins, conceiving that upon the principle of the ſtatue of Memnon, or the birds of Severus Boethius, an image might, by the *operation of wind*, be made to produce *ſounds*, had one ſet up in the garden of Wadham College, of which he was then Warden: a leaden pipe was conveyed from the baſe of its pedeſtal to an arbour at ſome diſtance. What ſucceſs attended this experiment we have not learned; perhaps the *ſounds* produced frequently excited the riſibility of the ſtudents.

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* Don Quix. part ii, b. 2, chap. 68.

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this ſpecies of the *philoſophy*, if it may be ſtill honoured with that appellation, though we ſhould rather term it the *frivolity* of the ſchools, had once a conſiderable influence over the intellectual powers, is certain; for although it ſeems chiefly to have been employed for the purpoſes of engendering *doubts* and raiſing *phantoms* only that it might diſpute upon the former and combat with the latter; yet that theſe ſcepticiſms and viſions were once thought important may be collected from the number of Councils * that they have given riſe to, many of which, after their members had *amuſed* themſelves with erratic excurſions in the ideal fields, ſubſided into the controverſion of trifling points reſpecting doctrine and its conſequent diſcipline. However, the *Angelical Doctor*, as he was termed, certainly endeavoured to introduce a *better* kind of learning, and more rational ſpeculations, into the minds of his profeſſional brethren, whoſe morals he alſo attempted in ſome degree to purify; and although theſe exertions created him ſome enemies, yet he was, generally ſpeaking, held in high eſtimation, as well for his diſintereſtedneſs as his learning. The latter he evinced by his numerous compoſitions, and the former by his refuſal of thoſe honours which the Pope * offered to confer upon him.

His memory was, however, indued with an honour that it was no longer in his power to refuſe. His canonization followed his interment. His eccleſiaſtical regulations ſeem, when they were adopted in this country, to have led to ſome important conſequences; for although their effects did not become generally obvious until more than a century after his deceaſe †, they were ſuch as are intimately felt at the preſent hour.

Having ſtated the remote influence of a foreigner upon the religious ſyſtem in this country, we now return to thoſe *natives* to whom the preſent age is obliged for their *then* arduous attempts to improve the human mind. Among theſe, another of the moſt conſpicuous was Robert Groſſed, elected Biſhop of Lincoln ‡, who has already been ſlightly mentioned. He was a Prelate whoſe life was as exemplary as his learning was excellent. It is a little extraordinary, that an eccleſiaſtic ſo diſtinguiſhed ſhould have dared to exclaim with the freedom which he is ſaid to have

* In the thirteenth century ſixteen Councils were held in London, four at Weſtminſter, and four at Lambeth; wherein (with the exception of that whoſe object was the *abſolution* of King John, 1214, and another for the *reformation of manners*, both held in London,) the matters agitated ſeem not only frivolous in themſelves, but it is probable rendered ſtill more ſo by the manner in which they were diſcuſſed. It is a ſtrong ſymptom of the prevailing ignorance of an age, when even thoſe eſteemed as *learned* affect to admire a profuſion of *words*, in which a *ſmall* portion of ſenſe is entangled as in a labyrinth. When men can endure to liſten patiently to long harangues, in which the orators have not the power to untwiſt a *ſingle thread* of the clue that may enable their auditors to develope thoſe mazes in which their underſtandings are embarraſſed, it certainly indicates a paucity of ideas. This was the courſe which churchmen purſued to acquire literary eminence in thoſe times. Thoſe Councils, which were conducted with the greateſt parade and ſolemnity, were acceſſible to eccleſiaſtics; therefore when held in or near London, they were unqueſtionably well attended. Whether theſe *learned Clerks* underſtood one half of what they heard there, is a problem upon which we have conſiderable doubt; but it is alſo a problem, which a Council, or, even in a much more enlightened age, the two Houſes of Convocation, would not, we fear, have been able to determine.

* John the XXIId. A wiſh to elevate the man who certainly had not the higheſt opinion of the *infallibility* of the pontifical ſyſtem, unqueſtionably does this Pope great honour. Thomas Aquinas was born in 1224. He was, according to the affected language of his times, called *the Angelical Doctor* and *Eagle of Divinity*. He died in the fiftieth year of his age. His works, in 18 volumes, have been ſeveral times printed.

† About which period

" Bold Wickliff roſe; and while the bigot power
Amidſt her native darkneſs ſculk'd ſecure,
The demon vaniſh'd as he ſpread the day."
Shenſtone.

‡ 20 Henry III, 1235.

done,

done, both perſonally and by letter, againſt the corruptions of the Church and Court of Rome, and the encroachments of the Pope upon the Engliſh Church *. The books he wrote, it is ſaid, amounted to near two hundred: for theſe exertions he was at length puniſhed with excommunication †; but their author was rather honoured than diſgraced by this ſentence, as the principles of examination and reſiſtance that he inculcated certainly contributed to engender thoſe ideas which, more fully circulated by Wickliff, deſcended to Luther, &c., and eventually produced the REFORMATION.

It was much to the credit of this Prelate that, as far as his power extended, he ſuppreſſed a burleſque feſtival termed *the Feaſt of Fools*. In thoſe times, when it was impoſſible, from *regular* dramatic exhibitions, to learn the tone of the public mind, though they are, how juſtly we do not pretend to determine, ſaid in *theſe* to be its *criterion*, a conſiderable inſight reſpecting the morals and manners of the people may be obtained by an attention to their ſports and paſtimes; among theſe, burleſque feſtivals, to one ſpecies of which we ſhall at preſent confine ourſelves, held a conſiderable rank. But at the ſame time we muſt obſerve, that the reſult of an inquiry of this nature is not ſuch as either affords much ſatisfaction to us, or does any great honour to the taſte or the morality of our anceſtors.

We know that the Athenians had their myſteries, which from Eleuſis ſpread not only to their own city, but to every other ſtate of Greece, their Bacchanalian orgies, and a hundred other feſtivals and exhibitions, in which they were imitated by the Romans, who, while they adopted, extended their extravagancies. But when Chriſtianity triumphed over Paganiſm, when a purer ſyſtem of religion was eſtabliſhed, and the holy ſcriptures were, in their churches at leaſt, promulgated; as the people had before them the divine example, and the lives and conduct of the Apoſtles and the Fathers of the Church, how they could be ſuffered to make a mockery of an eſtabliſhment which every obligation, religious and moral, ſhould have taught them to reverence, is now inexplicable.

Among the criminal abſurdities of thoſe times, the Feaſt of Fools, the Feaſt of the Aſs, and the Feaſt of the Innocents, ſtand pre-eminent. Of theſe we ſhall at preſent only notice the firſt, as its ſuppreſſion did not, we think, immediately affect the others.

This ceremony commenced with a kind of mock ſolemnity ſuitable to the ludicrous occaſion, but at the ſame time ſuch as the heads of the Church muſt have ſeen tended to weaken their eſtabliſhment in the minds of the people; for when men begin to *mock*, they may ſoon be led to deſpiſe any ſyſtem, however holy or beneficial. A *Conclave* was held, and a Pope and Cardinals elected to preſide over the inferior *fools*, both eccleſiaſtics and laymen, who joined to form an abſurd and ridiculous proceſſion. Here we think, although we know theſe things to have derived their follies from ſources of a high antiquity, that we can diſcern in the deſcription of the Feſtival of Fools, ſome traces of an aſſembly as *outrè*, and ſtill more immoral; we mean, a modern maſquerade.

The dramatis perſonæ of this entertainment, (for, however rude, it was certainly dramatic,) had their faces either hid in maſks, or ſo painted * and *diſfeatured*, as to produce a frightful or ludicrous effect.

The ſexes too, as we have ſeen in modern times and in *modern exhibitions*, frequently

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* "And now ſome nobler ſpirits chas'd the miſt
Of general darkneſs; Groſted now adorn'd
The mitred wreath he wore, with Reaſon's ſword
Staggering Deluſion's fraud; at length beneath
Rome's interdict expiring, calm, reſign'd."
Shenſtone's Ruined Abbey.

† The Clergy, in conſequence of his learning, it is ſaid, ſuſpected him to be a *conjuror*; for which *crime* he was deprived by Pope Innocent the IVth, and ſummoned to appear at Rome. This was the offenſible reaſon; the *real* one we have ſtated above. The *good* Pope was inclined to have his body dug up, but was diſſuaded from it.—*See Biſhop Godwin's Catalogue of Engliſh Biſhops*, edit. 1615.

* The mode of painting the face inſtead of maſking, has, we underſtand, been lately adopted in *maſquerades*.

frequently changed their habiliments: men were dreſſed as women, and women *diſguiſed* as men.

Of this derangement of all ſyſtem, and that too in ſo *rude an age*, it is eaſy to conceive the conſequences.

With this riotous and indecent proceſſion we ſhould have ſuppoſed that this ceremony would have terminated, or at leaſt that the ſucceeding entertainment would have been given in ſome booth or *hall* appropriate to ſuch celebrations. No ſuch thing! the performers choſe, in imitation of the ancients, (and we wonder that, in an age ſo generally ignorant, they had ideas ſo *claſſical*,) as the heathen proceſſions terminated at their temples, this ſhould proceed to the cathedral, or principal church. Here the Biſhop, or Pope of Fools, took poſſeſſion of the pulpit, and after a ſermon ſuited to the occaſion, pronounced on his motley congregation his benediction. Moſt of the other tranſactions in this holy place our readers will gladly ſpare us the trouble of reciting; therefore we ſhall only mention one, which was deemed abſolutely neceſſary; this was, the *ſhaving* the Pontiff and Cardinals. This operation was probably pantomimed by one, or more, of their *greateſt fools*, who, on a ſtage erected for the purpoſe, perſonated a BARBER and his aſſiſtants, whoſe indecent jeſts, miſtakes, and grimaces, in their awkward efforts and imitations, while ſhaving thoſe perſonages, and alſo *a Monk*, and dreſſing the *Monaſtic tonſure* *, with which, perhaps, the ſport concluded, muſt in the higheſt degree have excited the riſibility of the audience †.

After this a confuſion enſued that would have done no diſcredit to the cloſe of an election. The ſtage was torn down, dead cats and dogs, and all kinds of rubbiſh, thrown about in the greateſt profuſion. The Pontiff, or Biſhop, was *chaired*; that is, ſurrounded by the Cardinals, or the Chapter, and attended by a cavalcade of fools, whoſe enormities and extravagancies may eaſily be imagined, one or other of theſe ſacerdotal characters was drawn through the *principal ſtreets* of the city. Whether the proceſſion terminated at a *tavern*, and the day concluded with A GOOD DINNER, we are yet to learn.

This and thoſe other burleſque feſtivals which will (as they ſeem to have continued longer) be noticed in a ſubſequent part of this work, were occaſionally celebrated in moſt of the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and France.

A RETROSPECTION *of* REMARKABLES.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

No. II.

HISTORY OF BEARDS.

Introduction.

"BEARDS," ſays an author, who, we think, had his eye upon the period when *Gregory du Tours* * wrote his hiſtory, "have formerly been the cauſe of very conſiderable contentions in the civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical world;" therefore, in ſpeculating upon a ſubject of ſuch importance, we deem it proper to ſay a few words by the way of introduction; but ſtill ſo *obvious* is our theme, that a very few will ſuffice.

BEARDS, thoſe characteriſtical appendages to the human countenance, have, in all ages, been claſſed under ſuch a variety of *Heads*, that briefly to ſtate the circumſtances, and *ſexes*, of their diſtinguiſhed poſſeſſors would fill a folio, nay indeed a library; yet as we have mentioned theſe *emanations* in the plural, we muſt, even on the threſhold of our edifice, ſtop to take notice of two remarkable inſtances of what may be deemed, in this reſpect, feminine *imperfection*.

The firſt was a woman who lived in

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* This was too good a jeſt to be loſt while it could be kept up; ſomething of the ſame nature was frequently exhibited as a droll after our *ſtage plays*, which were continued, at leaſt in Wales, till paſt the year 1765; and a joke of the ſame kind we have formerly ſeen practiſed at Bartholomew Fair. In theſe places, perhaps, it might be allowable.

† This ridiculous ceremony was ſuppreſſed in the College of Beverly, A.D. 1391. (See *Anſtis's Regiſter of the Garter*, Vol. I, p. 309.)—It was continued in France till about A.D. 1444. (See *Mezerey's Hiſt. of France, tranſlated by Buteel*, p. 293), though we think that there are traces of it to be found after this period. The French had alſo "the Feaſt of *the Fox*," upon which it is not neceſſary here to obſerve.

* About A.D. 575.

Spain, about thirty miles from Madrid. She had, even when a girl, found on her chin such a *capillary* propenſion, that ſhe ſuffered *hair* to ſhoot from it, which, before ſhe had attained the age of ſixty, became a *Beard* worthy of *St. James of Compoſtella* himſelf, for it reached below the pit of her ſtomach *.

Secondly, Turner † ſays, "I myſelf ſaw a *Dutch woman* at Oxford, who was carried round the country for a ſhow. She was about forty years of age, and had a large and flouriſhing beard."

We might proceed to produce many other examples of this nature, which have, in reading, occurred to us; but having neither time nor talents ſufficient to enable us *phyſically* to account for theſe prodigies, we ſhall confine our ſexual ſyſtem to the maſculine; and having already paid the compliment of precedence to ladies who appear to have been as well *bearded* as the *Duennas* in *Don Quixote*, leave the whole range of this ſpecies of feminine exuberance, from the Witch of Endor to the Wiſe Woman of Brentford, and in future only conſider the excreſcences iſſuing, and in many inſtances *flowing*, from the male chin, in the following points of view, viz.

The antiquity of Beards.
The importance of Beards, as indications of wiſdom, &c.
The various forms and faſhions of Beards; and,
How far Beards have characterized their poſſeſſors?

To which will be added,
Some obſervations upon BARBERS.

Theſe ſubjects properly illuſtrated, and ranged in their ſeveral ſections, (or perhaps, having in view the operators mentioned in the laſt, we ſhould rather ſay *diſſections*,) will make a *natural* appendix to thoſe ſpeculations upon Wigs, Hats, and Skulls, that have been long before the public, and for the favourable reception of which we are happy to have this opportunity to expreſs our gratitude.

(*To be continued.*)

THE IMPOSTOR; OR, THE SLEEPING PREACHER.

We have frequently ſeen, and indeed *yawned* over, that inimitable print, which exhibits a Sleeping Congregation. Contemplating this irreſiſtibly humorous effort of the genius of Hogarth, you ſeem, like the *Dozers*, to be infected with the effluvia of the metaphorical opiate which may be ſuppoſed to *diſtil* from the mouth of the Preacher, and which, ſo active, or rather ſo *dull* has been its powers, that it has lulled all his auditors, except the Clerk, into a pleaſing and refreſhing ſlumber. He, good man! had perhaps been obliged ſo frequently to take ſuch large doſes of the *ſame* medicine, that, like *real opium* upon the organs of a Turk, it had loſt its narcotic effect on his conſtitution. Indeed he ſeems, in another reſpect, to be a little *turkiſhly* inclined, and, if we may judge from his *ſidelong* glances, to be thinking more of the delights of the ſeventh Paradiſe of the Alcoran *, than of what paſſes *above* or around him. But to return from this digreſſion to the Sleeping Congregation, we muſt obſerve, that the ſomniferous effect to which we have alluded was frequently produced by the immoderate length of the ſermons of the Puritans †. Would to Heaven that thoſe rhapſodies had never been attended with any worſe conſequences! that the *heads* of many whom we could name had reſted quietly in their pews! that——But theſe troubleſome, cruel, and malignant *ſubjects* having been frequently the topics of animadverſion, it is not neceſſary to add to thoſe obſervations: therefore, though we, as far as they or their legitimate deſcendants, the Preſbyterians and Independants, were concerned, take our leaves of them, yet we muſt

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* Zacut. Luſit. l. 3, obſ. 92, p. 394.
† Hiſt. Remark. Provid. c. x, p. 12.

* In this ecſtatic region, the trees, of which there are a great variety, are always green. From the kernels of the apples that luxuriantly adorn the branches of ſome, virgins are produced, ſo beautiful, that even the *true believers* can hardly give credit to the charms that they are ſaid to poſſeſs, and withal ſo ſweet, that if one of them was only to ſpit in the ſea, its waters would be no longer bitter.—*P. de Cluni, John of Segovia, &c.*

† The length of theſe kind of ſermons is humorouſly deſcanted on by Prior:—
"So at *pure* barn of loud Non. Con.,
Where with my granam I have gone,
When LOBB had hiſted all his text,
And I well hop'd the pudding next,
Now to apply has plagu'd me more
Than all his villain cant before."

ſtill

ſtill notice an *Orthodox* Preacher, who was as great an impoſtor as Cromwell: for although he never affected, like many, to *ſoothe* the paſſions of his auditors to repoſe, yet he pretended to compoſe ſermons, and to preach them, while he was himſelf "as faſt aſleep," as the ſaying is, "as a Church;" meaning, we ſuppoſe, as the congregation at a church *in former times*, for the ſaying is of too *ancient* a date to have any reference to the *preſent*.

The account of this extraordinary character is given in the third volume of the Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, Biography, and Manners, in a Series of Letters from Edmund Laſcelles and others to the Earl of Shrewſbury *, 1605, from which we ſhall make ſuch extracts as, while they ſerve to develope this myſterious tranſaction, will certainly be far more ſatisfactory and agreeable to our readers than if we encumbered the ſubject with more of our own language.

"I doubt not but your Lordſhip hath hard of the man att Oxford that preacheth in his ſleepe; it is very trew, and he maketh very excellent and learned ſermons, by the report of thoſe that have very good judgment, and when he is awake is but a dull fellow, and knowne to be no great ſcoller. In thoſe ſermons he maketh in his ſleepe he will ſpeak exceeding good Hebrew and Greeke, and when he is awake underſtands neyther of the languages. He profeſſeth phyſik, and his name is Hadock. All the fellows and ſcollars of the College come as dew to heare him preach in his ſlepe as they doe to any other ſermon, and when he wakes he knows nothing what he ſayd, but woundreth to ſe ſo many about him. He doth always, both before the Sermon and after, pray very zealouſly and orderly for the King, the Queene, and the Prince, and proceeds then to his text as other Preachers doe. It hath been towld the King by tow or thre that have hard him, and the King thinks it a very ſtrang thing, and is determyned to ſend for him †."

In a letter from Rowland Whyte to the Earl of Shrewſbury *, it appears that the Sleeping Preacher had arrived at Court. He ſays, "The K^s M^t hard hym one night; the next time the Dean of the Chappell and Sir Tho Challoner hard hym; the third time my Lo of Cranborne cawſed a bed to be put up in his drawing chamber at Court, and hard hym preach, and ſent for my L Pembr. L Shandos, L Danvers, L Marre, and others. He doth very orderly begin with his prayer, then to his text and divides yt, and when he hath well and learnedly touched every part he concludes yt, and wth groning and ſtretching awakes and remembers nothing he ſayd. The man ſeemes to be a very honeſt man, of a good *complexion*, of a civill converſation and diſcreet, hath no bookes or place to ſtudy, and twice or thrice a weeke uſually preaches. Yet the K will not ſay what he thinks of it: he will heare hym and ſifte hym er he depart from Court."

The concluſion of this affair, which is in the note rightly termed *ridiculous*, was, that the King had a conference with the Preacher; in the courſe of which, upon the promiſe of pardon, he confeſſed, "that at his firſt coming to Oxford he had a great deſire to ſtudy divinity, and to be a preacher, but found in himſelf a diſabilitye for that faculrye by reaſon of a ſtutting he had in his ſpeech, and ſlow imperfect utterance, and therefore he betook himſelf to ſtudy phyſick." But in conſequence of the ardent paſſion toward the miniſtry which poſſeſſed him, he loſt his ſtutting, and corrected his utterance; he then contrived the plot or deception of which he now confeſſed the whole progreſs to the King, who, we find, forgave him "gratiouſly, upon promiſe he ſhall never practice the like again, and ſent him back to Oxford." Though we think that this youth had ſuch a deſire to be admitted into orders, and however he might have concealed it, though perhaps it was at firſt unknown to himſelf; ſuch a clerical genius, that, for the motive and the

* Compiled and illuſtrated, with notes and obſervations, by our learned and ingenious friend, Edmund Lodge, Eſq., Purſuivant of Arms and F.S.A.

† "This remarkable impoſtor, Richard Haddock, of New College, is mentioned by Baker and Wilſon, who attribute his detection entirely to the King's ſagacity. The Earl of Worceſter's letter to Lord Cranborne of the 29 affords a ſufficient proof of the pains taken by James in this ridiculous affair." This letter is dated, *Grinwitch the xi of Aprill.*

* Dated, Court, 27 Aprill, 1605.

ingenuity

ingenuity of the harmleſs ſtratagem by which he attempted to accompliſh it, his Majeſty ought to have not only forgiven the *diſ*ingenuity of the deception, but to have furniſhed him with the means to have accompliſhed what he ſo ardently deſired.

THE ENRAGED AUCTIONEER.

When Millar, the bookſeller, lived in the narrow part of the Strand, by St. Clement's Church, Quin, who was one dirty day ſtanding at the door of his ſhop, by the *untimely* jolt of a mud cart, got ſplaſhed almoſt from head to foot. Enraged at the accident, he drew back, and exclaimed, "Zounds, Millar! what a ſituation is yours! I think any one that uſes your ſhop would ſoon learn to defy the *pillory* and all its horrors." Such was the almoſt daily inconvenience which was formerly experienced in this place, but which, according to a plan that does honour to the memory of the worthy Alderman * who made ſuch ſpirited and indefatigable exertions to render the South Weſt and North Weſt approaches to the City of London more ſafe and commodious, (which is now *partly* carried into effect,) the nuiſance is in a conſiderable degree removed.

In matters of *domeſtic improvement* our progreſs is generally ſlow. However, while the ſouth ſide of the church of St. Clement Danes was the *only direct* line of communication betwixt Weſtminſter and London, it was, as is well known, frequently impeded by carriages of all ſorts and ſizes.

This was unfortunately the caſe one morning:

"It was in dark November,
"Wind and rain" beat hard upon the adjacent roofs, and ſwelled the kennels to rivulets. The equipages of the lawyers were hurrying from the Temple to the Hall. The carriages of merchants, deſcending from the *upper regions*, were flying into the City. Short ſtages and hacks were proceeding toward the Bank; mails and waggons driving and dragging to and from their ſeveral inns; coal carts, with long teams, were iſſuing out of Milford-lane; drays, caravans, wheelbarrows, &c., from Eſſex-ſtreet, Butcher-row, and other avenues, were attempting to *thrid* the maze of this delectable ſpot; when lo! owing to the fall of an *overworked* horſe, and the conſequent overturn of a loaded cart, every vehicle was obliged to halt, near the place which had properly obtained the appellation of *the Stand* by St. Clement's Church.

The confuſion that enſued is eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed. It was the practice of the Athenian charioteers and carmen to abuſe and revile each other as they drove to the *Eleuſinian myſteries*. But the Grecians, wiſe as they were, knew nothing of an *Engliſh row*; the art of which is no *myſtery* to us. The rain deſcended in torrents; but it was not in the power of *water* to repreſs the *fiery ſpirits* of the orators and combatants. The King's Engliſh was *debaſed*; the King's peace was broken; and the King's highway impeded. In the centre of this ſcene of confuſion appeared the ſpruce chariot of a celebrated auctioneer, who ſeemed by his geſtures extremely enraged. His concern for his own ſafety induced him to let down the glaſſes; and while he was waving his hands as if in his pulpit, and, like Neptune, trying, though with leſs effect, the power of rhetoric to appeaſe the ſtorm, a gentleman who had taken ſhelter in Brett's pamphlet ſhop heard him exclaim, "Will no one knock that fellow down?"

"That's juſt in your way, Mr. *****," returned a voice; "you had better *knock* him down yourſelf."

"In my way!" repeated the agitated auctioneer; "*every thing is in my way*. I wanted to get to the Exciſe Office, where I had an appointment at twelve; but owing to this confounded ſtop, I ſee that it will be impoſſible."

"Stop! What ſtop?" cried the gentleman, affecting great ſurpriſe. "I really thought, Mr. *****, that you had choſen this *convenient* ſpot for a *ſale of carriages*, and that you were now *ſitting at your eaſe* in your moveable roſtrum, ſurrounded with the *lots* and the bidders."

* Mr. Alderman Pickett.

OPHTHALMIA.

THE humane and benevolent intention of the learned and ſcientific author of the ſubſequent letter renders any apology for its inſertion unneceſſary, although it has appeared in the Times of the 11th of Auguſt laſt.

The Ophthalmia, as it is termed, or a diſorder extremely ſimilar, has been long known in this country. We have frequently,

quently, on the borders of North Wales, obſerved the market people, both men and women, afflicted with it to a degree that is ſeldom witneſſed in this metropolis. There it was thought to be acquired by the expoſure of the eyes to the keen, and almoſt corroding, air from the Mountains. In thoſe parts it never was deemed infectious; though from this letter, we have now great reaſon to believe it ſo, as we have frequently ſeen it pervade a whole family; therefore we conceive that the philanthropic caution of this ingenious and able profeſſor of that branch of the chirurgical art ſhould be made as public as poſſible.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,

I SHOULD think it highly improper to addreſs you on a ſubject merely medical; but the purport of the preſent letter, though connected with medicine, is ſo intereſting to the public at large, that I flatter myſelf I ſhall be excuſed for endeavouring to draw their attention to it through the medium of your paper. The violence of the inflammation of the eyes to which the natives of Egypt are ſubject, is well known; and the melancholy proofs we have had of its tendency to deſtroy viſion, as evidenced by the great number of ſoldiers who returned to England from that country in the year 1802, in a ſtate of total blindneſs, muſt unavoidably give pain to every one who reflects upon them. The general opinion has hitherto been, that the Ophthalmia (by which name this diſorder has been often, though improperly, diſtinguiſhed) was confined to Egypt, and was dependent on ſuch local circumſtances as rendered other countries ſecure from its influence. It cannot, however, be denied, that an inflammation, preciſely ſimilar, both in its ſymptoms and progreſs, to the Egyptian Ophthalmia, has not unfrequently appeared in this and in other countries; and thoſe medical men who have had much experience in the management of ſuch diſorders have too often witneſſed its woeful termination here as there, in a ſtate of total blindneſs. It has rarely happened, indeed, that the Ophthalmia in this country has been communicated to the attendants and friends of the perſons who had the diſorder; but this alſo has occaſionally taken place, and ſometimes, though rarely, the inflammation has affected, with almoſt equal violence, a whole family. Within the laſt few months, an Ophthalmia, of the kind above mentioned, has attacked a great number of ſoldiers in ſeveral of our regiments; and a diſorder, not wholly unlike to it, has alſo ſhown itſelf, though with leſs violence, in ſome of our boarding ſchools, where it has been communicated to a conſiderable number of children, and has occaſioned great trouble and inconvenience before it could be ſubdued.

Now, Sir, my principal object in troubling you with the preſent letter is, to intimate a conviction ſtrongly impreſſed on my own mind, and which, I think, has been proved by many inſtances that have come under my notice, that this diſorder is not ſo likely to be communicated by an infectious ſtate of the atmoſphere, as by the contact of ſome ſmall portion of the morbid ſecretion that iſſues from the eyes of thoſe who are affected with it. The ſecretion that takes place in this ſpecies of Ophthalmia is not merely an increaſe of tears, but is a purulent coloured fluid, which is often profuſe in quantity, and as thick in conſiſtence as common cream; and if a ſingle particle of this fluid be applied to an healthy eye, it is, I believe, as fully able to convey the diſorder to it, as the inſertion of a particle of the ſmall pox or cow pox matter would be to communicate theſe ſeveral diſorders to thoſe who are inoculated by them. The inference from this obſervation is, that the utmoſt care is neceſſary to prevent the handkerchiefs and cloths that are employed by thoſe who have an inflammation in the eyes from being uſed by other perſons; and in particular, that the baſins in which they waſh be thoroughly cleanſed before others are permitted to make uſe of them. Theſe are cautions which are neceſſary to be regarded, if we only look to the advantages of cleanlineſs; but they become infinitely important, when it is conſidered that they tend to preſerve from ſo dreadful a diſorder as a malignant Ophthalmia. They are particularly neceſſary in nurſeries and boarding-ſchools; and they are not leſs important on board of ſhips, and in the tents and barracks of ſoldiers. In all theſe places, there is too much reaſon to fear, that many not only wipe with the ſame towel, but waſh with the ſame water.

I only add, on the treatment of this diſorder,

diſorder, that it appears to me in general to be moſt highly inflammatory; that large and repeated evacuations are often indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that theſe, with the free application of cold water, ſometimes made colder by the addition of ice, are among the moſt effectual remedies with which I am acquainted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
JAMES WARE.

New Bridge-ſtreet, Aug 6.

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1 COR. xi. 9.

Καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐκτίσθη ἀνὴρ διὰ τὴν γυναῖκα, ἀλλὰ γυνὴ διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα.

LEST popular errours and prevailing corruptions, from whatſoever ſources they might ſpring, ſhould pervert the minds and contaminate the manners of his converts, the apoſtle reverts to "the firſt principles of the oracles of God," and appeals to the dictates of nature *itſelf*. He was aware of the fallacy, that confounds cuſtom with nature; that miſcalls the vagaries of fancy, and the follies of faſhion, by that venerable appellation. Faſhion deſcends. It commences with the higher orders of ſociety, and, gradually ſpreading through the lower, pervades at length the whole community. The apoſtle's converts conſiſted principally, but not wholly, of the lower ranks. "Not many mighty, not many noble were invited." Yet, whatſoever rank in life theſe female converts might fill, a fondneſs for that "outward adorning," in which faſhionable dreſs delights, univerſally prevailed at Corinth.

The Corinthian women walked abroad *veiled*. This was a ſeemly practice, which the apoſtle would rather countenance, than diſcourage. The veil was a protection from ſtorms and heat. Beneath this ſhade women were not only ſcreened from the inclemencies of weather, but from the prying eye of buſy curioſity. This circumambient covering, uſed, as it was deſigned, for concealment and ſhelter, was deemed an emblem of modeſty, a token of reſervedneſs, and, in the apoſtle's view, a ſymbol of *ſubjection*. Subjection is here conſidered as a duty, which the woman, ἡ διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκτίσθη, was bound to diſcharge. Leſt this ſhould be thought a rigorous exaction, reſting wholly on human authority, the apoſtle has ſelected from the firſt book of Moſes proofs in ſupport of it. This ſubjection, we there learn, was originally eſtabliſhed by the author of nature, and during man's firſt and beſt ſtate was retained. In that ſtate, nature, to whom the apoſtle appeals as a teacher, inſtilled into the unpolluted mind the beſt inſtructions; and trained the yet unoffending parents of mankind to whatſoever was beneficial, beautiful, and decorous. Such was the teaching of nature *itſelf*; that is, of nature, unawed by the tyranny of cuſtom, uninfluenced by the capriciouſneſs of faſhion, and undiſturbed by the tumults of contending paſſions. The period, during which nature *itſelf* was the ſovereign teacher, was not of long duration. It laſted only during the ſtate of man's innocency. To this period the apoſtle adverts. This is the *ground* which he has taken, both when he enforces ſubjection on the part of the woman; and when he intimates his diſapprobation of the mode, by which the hair of his female converts was adjuſted.

St. Peter not only animadverts on the hair, but on the apparel. St. Paul's ſtrictures reach not to *that*; for he is ſpeaking of man's primitive ſtate *before* the fall. His object is to recommend to his converts that purity and ſimplicity of manners, which prevailed *before* ſin entered. The hair, that was given to the woman for a covering, was *then* ſo adjuſted, as to attain its end. The ſubjection, that was *then* impoſed on her, was complied with. That this ſubjection is a duty, is evident; in as much as οὐκ ἐκτίσθη ἀνὴρ διὰ τὴν γυναῖκα, ἀλλὰ γυνὴ διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα. But, adds the apoſtle, the women ought to have ἐξουσίαν, a power; but it is a power ἘΚ τῆς κεφαλῆς, derived *from* the man, who is *the head*. Διὰ τοῦτο ὀφείλει ἡ γυνὴ ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἘΚ τῆς κεφαλῆς· διὰ τί; The apoſtle himſelf anſwers, Διὰ τοὺς ἀγγέλους. R.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *from a* JOURNAL *during the late* CAMPAIGN *in* EGYPT.

By Captain C. B. BURR.

[*From* "*Asiatick Researches*," Vol. VIII, *just published in India*.]

ABOUT three miles to the westward of Ginnie, on the opposite side of the Nile, are situated the ruins of the ancient temple of Isis, now better known to the Arabs by the name of *Dendera*; being a corruption of *Tentyris*, which name was once borne by a city, of which the present temple is all that remains to denote its former splendor. That part which still exists is surrounded by such heaps of rubbish, broken walls, and fragments of an Arab village, long since mouldered on its parent ruins, that little is perceptible in approaching, except five clumsey pillars forming part of a detached temple at some distance from the gate, with which it is in a right line, though now separated by a tank, filled by the inundations of the Nile. These columns are connected at their base by a stone wall, in which there appear to have been eight, one at each corner, and one on either side of an entrance in front, and rear of the building; which is about forty feet long, and possessing nothing worthy attention.

Beyond this, on the summit, and partly buried in the mound of rubbish, is a gateway much ruined on the side we approached from, but whose internal face is an object of peculiar admiration; its high state of preservation, the excellence of its sculpture, the simplicity of the stile, the excellent execution of the figures, chiefly female, the hieroglyphics, and other ornamental parts, excited my surprise beyond what I had expected or thought possible. It is probably rather an advantage to the temple, its being so surrounded with ruins as to be secreted till you approach sufficiently near, to receive a more perfect impression of its beauties. The rubbish, however, with which it is choaked up, confines the sight too much, and almost precludes the possibility of viewing the building, with so good an effect as would arise from a greater choice of situation on the part of the spectator. Passing this gateway, the passage through which is also beautifully sculptured, we reached on the right hand a temple, surrounded by a gallery still entire, though almost buried, the whole ornamented with a variety of figures, surrounded with hieroglyphics, which doubtless explain the meaning of the various objects, some human, others of a less definite nature; the workmanship is in very great preservation, but the gallery so filled as to prevent our standing erect, though the body of this temple, into which we descended, was near thirty feet in height, covered with large slabs of stone. The entrance to this edifice is through a corridore, supported on pillars almost buried in the ruins.

The grand temple, retired from the gateway about fifty yards, presents a front of one hundred and forty feet at the base; at least what is now the terreplain: and about sixty feet in height, the rest being invisible. This part is in the most perfect state; the fillet, torus, and almost every ornamental part, save what the bigotry of the Arabs has induced them to deface, being in excellent preservation. In the centre, an entrance of nineteen feet leads into a peristyle, divided by three rows of columns on either side of twenty-two and a half feet circumference, the front row connected to each other at their bases by a wall; which, from a part that has been cleared away by the Savans to ascertain the elevation of the building, exceeds ten feet in height; from the top of this to the entablature of the columns, the space is left open; within are nine pillars to the right and left, (tallying in size and design with those in front,) that support the roof of the peristyle; which is ornamented in the most beautiful stile, with a vast variety of figures, and representations of aquatic scenes. Many groupes of men and beasts are here represented; some perfectly of a terrestrial and familiar nature, others allegorical, amongst which is a fine figure of a bull butting at the new moon. The dresses, the utensils, canoes, and many of the articles of the domestic economy of the ancient Egyptians, are herein represented in the most minute and pleasing manner; and the entire state of these figures, not only in shape, but colouring, conveys the most perfect idea of the habits of the times. A vast resemblance exists in the dresses with those at present worn in India; the *cholie* of the women, the *moond*, and many others, claiming a direct comparison. It has often struck me, and never more forcibly than in contemplating

plating this temple and its ſculptures that there muſt have exiſted a much greater affinity in the cuſtoms of, and of courſe a more friendly intercourſe amongſt, the nations of the Eaſt formerly, when they purſued one ſyſtem of worſhip, than ſince the introduction of Chriſtianity and Mahometaniſm; which, by generating the moſt rooted and inveterate prejudices, have eſtranged the affections of mankind from thoſe, whom no political difference could ever have effected. Of this we had an example even amongſt the preſent inhabitants, who, regarding us as infidels, hate us, though we came as friends. Their diſlike, however, they found it prudent to conceal; but they were not equally reſerved with reſpect to the Hindoos, whom they often expreſſed their abhorrence of. This deteſtation of Paganiſm has induced them, and doubtleſs been their ſole motive for taking ſo much pains, to mutilate every figure of Iſis, whoſe features are chiſſeled out; and many of the other figures, whoſe ſituations were not ſo elevated as to preſerve them from the deſtructive contact of the Arab, have ſuffered almoſt perfect annihilation. All beyond it, however, are extremely perfect, and the whole ceiling, with one or two trifling exceptions, is entire; the capitals of the pillars are ſquare, each face having had a repreſentation of Iſis's head on it, which though ſo roughly handled, the turban has in no inſtance been deſtroyed, and the colouring of it, the bandeaus, and other decorations, are ſtill in the greateſt perfection. The ſtone of which the temple is built is a kind of free-ſtone. As this would not receive either poliſh or paint, figures or hieroglyphics, with which every part of the periſtyle, both internally and externally, is covered, have, in the interior, been plaſtered over with a fine cement, which has not only received a poliſh that has ſtood the reſt of ages, but has retained the brilliancy of the tints, particularly the blue, in a manner almoſt incredible. The myſtic ſymbol of the winged Orb, of which reiterated repreſentations decorate the ceiling of the central diviſion of the periſtyle, extending entirely acroſs, bear the brighteſt hues; the ſame myſterious type adorns the entablature over the entrance, and the interior face of the ſame part of the gateway; the walls are covered with various ſculptures, repreſenting different parts of the hiſtory of Iſis, one or two of the principal figures in each being evidently the ſame, though each compartment into which the wall is divided repreſents ſome ſeparate event: but above the head of Iſis, on each of the ſides of each column, the two central front ones excepted, is the Deity's birth, without variation, all moſt elegantly executed, and exact counterparts of each other. The interior length of this periſtyle is one hundred and twenty-three feet, and ſixty-four deep; the walls at either end near nine feet thick, decreaſing externally as they aſcend; the ſlabs of ſtone forming the roofs are over the centre columns, twenty-five feet long, about ſix broad, and extremely thick.

Hence, by a large portal of elegant architecture, we entered the veſtibule, the roof of which, conſiderably lower than that of the periſtyle, is ſupported by ſix pillars, three on either ſide; their decorations much mutilated: the little that is viſible ſhows them to be fluted. This room is about half the length and breadth of the outer one, but being nearly filled with rubbiſh, we paſſed through another large door, into a room of the ſame length and height, but narrow enough to admit of large ſlabs reaching acroſs without the intervention of pillars. Apertures are cut in the ceiling to admit air and light, and a paſſage or door, to the right and left, leads to other parts of the temple. Facing the door where we had entered is another, which led into a third room rather larger, and lighted in like manner from above. From theſe there are four doors leading to different parts of the building, to the right and left, and a portal facing that by which we had entered, which led us into a dark receſs, about thirty feet long and twenty-five broad, whoſe roof in like manner conſiſted of tranſverſal ſlabs. This probably was the great ſanctuary; at the further extremity of which was a hole, through which we were enabled to deſcend into a vault, which, like the reſt of the apartments, is nearly filled with earth. We, however, aſcertained by our lights that the floor above was formed of numerous ſmall ſlabs of ſtone cemented to each other, and deſtitute of any other ſupport than what they derived from the judicious manner in which they were united. Returning hence after viſiting ſome rooms to our right, we went

went through a paſſage to the left that led to an apartment, where we in vain endeavoured to maintain our ground againſt a hoſt of bats, that finally obliged us to reſume the courſe of this paſſage, which led by ſteps of eaſy aſcent, and many windings round their centre, to the ſummit of the temple; in approaching which it branches off to the right and left, the latter opening to a corridore, within which was a ſanctuary, through the floor of which a perforation afforded light to a part of the temple which had not fallen under our obſervation. On the ceiling of this corridore, which is about twenty feet long, and half that breadth, is a curious female figure ſculptured in relievo, repreſented in a *bent, extended* poſture. The limbs, though diſproportioned, are particularly beautiful; it is in the higheſt preſervation, and worthy peculiar attention. By ſome ſteps projecting from the rear of the periſtyle, we aſcended to its ſummit, whence we commanded a fine view of the country, Ginnie, our camp, and the meanderings of the river; in our rear was a ſpacious burial ground; beyond an extenſive deſert. The intervening diſtance to the Nile was covered with ruſhes, and a thorny weed which gave the country a verdant appearance, and ſupplied the place of a luxuriant cultivation. The numerous villages, each ſhaded by its grove of dates, afforded a faint conception of an Indian ſcene; but the ſterility of the neighbouring deſerts that bounded the contracted landſcape, forbade the indulgence of the pleaſing compariſon.

On the ſlabs are cut the names of ſeveral French travellers, who viſited the place in 1779, and one of a democrat, dated the year eight.

Leaning over the temple, I diſcovered on the fillet, a Greek inſcription in a ſtate of great preſervation, which I tranſcribed, and afterwards reviſed from below: unfortunately the information it conveys is trifling, and the obliteration of a part prevents its being of that utility I had at firſt anticipated.

Though we had aſcended by the ſtairs, the mound of ruins on one ſide preſented a more ready deſcent; and induſtriouſly profiting of the moment, we loſt no time in completing our obſervations.

The French have been digging round, and within the temple, in different places, to aſcertain its dimenſions, and we were indebted for our acceſs to many of the rooms to the pains taken by them to diſcover their entrances; for which purpoſe they have removed a great deal of rubbiſh. The whole exterior of the temple is in perfect preſervation, except the defacement which many of the figures within reach have ſuffered. On the ſouth and weſt faces are ſome very elegant ſpouts for carrying off water, iſſuing from the mouths of couchant lions, decorated with rams' horns. The whole ſummit of the temple is diſfigured by heaps of rubbiſh, and fragments of walls, as alſo the mounds which ſurround it, which probably owe their exiſtence to a colonade, or ſome range of buildings with which it was encloſed, and which are now buried. To the ſouth eaſt, at ſome hundred yards' diſtance, is a ruined gateway, boaſting little beauty; it is ſituated at the foot of the eminence on which the temple is built, and being almoſt beyond the range of the preſent ruins, might have belonged to ſome other edifice. Some wretched Arabs, who employ themſelves in digging amongſt the ruins, brought us a few Roman coins, which we purchaſed.

Though we had been ſeveral hours in contemplating the beautiful monument before us, yet we had conceived but an inadequate idea of its varied perfections; ſo many objects occurred to arreſt our attention, each diſcovering ſome peculiar attraction, that it would have afforded ample occupation during our remaining ſtay at Ginnie to have beſtowed on each the conſideration they merited; a circumſtance which greatly damped the anxiety I had before felt to viſit Thebes, where ſuch an infinity of matter preſents itſelf to the inquiſitive traveller.

Our Indian followers, who had attended us, beheld the ſcene before them with a degree of admiration bordering on veneration; ariſing not only from the affinity they traced in ſeveral of the figures to their own deities, but from their conviction of its being the work of ſome *Rácſhas*, who they conceived had viſited the earth, to tranſmit to an admiring poſterity a teſtimony of ſupernatural talents.

I ſhall diſmiſs this ſubject, by obſerving, that, though the contemplation of theſe ſurpriſing monuments of the genius of the ancient Egyptians creates a high idea of their civilization, and reſpect for their antiquity and pro-

greſs in arts, it is obvious they are greatly indebted to a beneficent Providence, which, by placing them in a temperature where the frequent and ſudden tranſitions of climate ſeldom, if ever, occur, has given to their works a permanence they could never have derived from the combined power and art of man; though it muſt be allowed, that notwithſtanding the apparent aridity of the atmoſphere, owing to the almoſt perpetual abſence of rain, the exhalations *, from the circumjacent inundation, are ſo great, as to occaſion, at one period of the year, a humidity little inferior to that which would proceed from actual immerſion, and which in their conſequences would equally affect that brilliancy of colouring which has ſtamped a characteriſtic pre-eminence on theſe *chef d'œuvres*.

On the ART *of* SWIMMING.

By R. B., *Mr.* WILLIAM NICHOLSON, *and Dr.* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

[*From Nicholſon's "Journal of Natural Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, and the Arts."*]

Letter of Inquiry reſpecting the Cauſe why Men cannot ſwim without previous Education as well as Brutes.

To Mr. NICHOLSON.

SIR,

IT has always appeared to me a remarkable fact, that every animal, when thrown into deep water, ſhould ſwim without difficulty; but that the human ſpecies, if by any accident put into a like ſituation, is ſure to be drowned, unleſs the individual has been previouſly educated to keep himſelf afloat. I have occaſionally converſed with many intelligent reaſoners on the ſubject, and muſt confeſs that none of the obſervations I have heard are ſuch as give me ſatisfaction. By ſome, it has been remarked, that the ſuperior degree of ſenſibility of mind in man, compared with brutes, diſqualifies him from making the proper exertions in a ſituation of ſuch novelty and alarm; and others have adverted to the very great difference between the ordinary habits of quadrupeds and men; the former requiring only to perform their uſual proceſs of walking when in the water; whereas a man muſt adopt an unuſual poſition and actions in order to ſwim. Neither of theſe remarks appears to me to be well founded. A man of the utmoſt courage and determination on board a ſhip, finds thoſe powers of little effect when he is left alone to ſtruggle without ſkill in the ocean. And though in our artificial method of ſwimming (taken from the frog, and very unlike the methods practiſed by the Aſiatics,) a man does act very differently from his manner of walking when on the land; yet it will not be pretended that he would ſink, if he were to rely on his ordinary walk, as brutes do upon theirs. Upon various former occaſions, I have experienced your readineſs to diſcuſs ſuch ſubjects as your correſpondents have pointed out. This ſubject is not, I am ſure, unworthy of notice, ſince the moſt valuable lives might perhaps be ſaved, merely by knowledge and information reſpecting an art which, I ſtrongly ſuſpect, has been thought to require much more practice in its acquirement than it really does, or which, perhaps, may be as natural to us as to other animals.

I remain, Sir,
Your conſtant reader,
R. B.

Obſervations on Swimming, in Reply to the preceding Letter.

W. N.

That the practice of ſwimming is pleaſant, healthy, and highly uſeful, will be admitted by every one. They who cannot ſwim are ever ready to deplore their incapacity with all its ſerious conſequences; and thoſe who know their own powers in that element which ſo often ſerves to convey us from place to place, muſt be highly ſenſible of the eaſe and comfort ſuch a conſciouſneſs beſtows. It is not generally apprehended, that the art of ſwimming may be learned almoſt at a ſingle trial, and that man is excepted from the general privilege of animals, in this reſpect, only from a circumſtance which it is fully in his power to command; ſo that if a man, who falls into deep water, can have recollection and reſolution

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* It is an opinion in Egypt, that the fall of theſe dews not only averts the plague, but cures thoſe who are affected with it.

N. B. Sonini, in Vol. III of his Travels in Egypt, gives very correct delineations of ſome of the moſt remarkable ſculptures of this temple.

tion enough to avoid one ſingle bad habit, (too likely indeed to preſent itſelf,) he will require no more inſtructions to enable him to ſave his life than any dog or any other animal in like circumſtances.

I have not at this time in my poſſeſſion any writing on the art of ſwimming, except the letter of Dr. Franklin, (LIV. in the quarto Exper. and Obſer.,) which has been deſervedly reprinted in many of our periodical works. The Doctor, in the account of his own life, ſpeaks of himſelf as a firſt-rate ſwimmer. He aſſerts, that he taught the art of ſwimming to a young man of the name of Wygate, and another friend of his, in the courſe of a few hours; and that he had it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a ſwimming ſchool at London, in the ſummer of 1726. His method, as deſcribed in the letter before mentioned, is as follows:—

"The practice I mean is this: Chooſing a place where the water deepens gradually, walk coolly into it till it is up to your breaſt; then turn round, your face to the ſhore, and throw an egg into the water between you and the ſhore. It will ſink to the bottom, and be eaſily ſeen there, as your water is clear. It muſt lie in water ſo deep as that you cannot reach it to take it up but by diving for it. To encourage yourſelf in order to do this, reflect that your progreſs will be from deeper to ſhallower water, and that at any time you may, by bringing your legs under you and ſtanding on the bottom, raiſe your head far above the water. Then plunge under it with your eyes open, throwing yourſelf towards the egg, and endeavouring, by the action of your hands and feet againſt the water, to get forward till within reach of it. In this attempt you will find, that the water buoys you up againſt your inclination; that it is not ſo eaſy a thing to ſink as you imagined; that you cannot, but by active force, get down to the egg. Thus you feel the power of the water to ſupport you, and learn to confide in that power; while your endeavours to overcome it, and to reach the egg, teach you the manner of acting on the water with your feet and hands; which action is afterwards uſed in ſwimming to ſupport your head higher above water, or to go forward through it." Page 474.

The Doctor proceeds to make ſeveral obſervations on the natural tendency of the human body to float in the water; at the ſame time that he adviſes his friend not to truſt to the chance that he may have preſence of mind ſufficient to take advantage of thoſe hints in a caſe of real danger, but to learn to ſwim. The ſubſtance of theſe remarks is:—1ſt, That the limbs and head of an human body are heavier than freſh water; but the trunk is lighter, merely becauſe the lungs are inflated.—2d, That the head is heavier than ſea water; but the limbs and trunk are lighter.—3d, That a perſon throwing himſelf on his back in ſea water, will float with his face clear, ſo as to breathe with eaſe.—4th, That in freſh water the legs will gradually ſink, and the body will float in an erect poſture.—5th, That, in this poſture, if the head be held in its natural poſition, the ſurface of the water will reach higher than the noſtrils, and perhaps a little above the eyes *.—6th, That if the head be leaned quite back, the noſe and mouth will be always above the water, and free for breathing, and the body will riſe and fall on every ſuch inſpiration and expiration.

I am rather ſurpriſed at the Doctor's direction about the egg, and the eyes open under water; becauſe it ſeems as if he thought the ſubmerged experimentaliſt could ſee the egg. I know ſeveral reſpectable perſons who affirm that they can ſee objects under water; but as long as we are aſſured that diſtinct viſion requires that light ſhould come to a focus on the retina, and that a very conſiderable part of the refraction performed by the eye is effected at the convex ſurface of the cornea, intercedent between that ſubſtance and the air, we muſt refuſe our credit to ſuch aſſertions. Beſides which, experiment will eaſily clear up the matter to thoſe who know nothing of optics. For every one may prove by trial, with a baſon or tub, that viſion under water is ſcarcely more diſtinct than that which might be had by looking through a quill or a piece of rough glaſs.

When I was a boy (in 1770) I had an opportunity of amuſing myſelf by alternately ſwimming in a deep freſh water ſtream, and in the ſea, at the

* I have always found the noſtrils below the ſurface, and the eyes above it; and I believe there is no great difference in different perſons.—N.

Iſland

Iſland of Joanna, where both waters are remarkably clear, and are ſeparated by a ſhingle bank, over which the freſh water runs in a ſhallow ſtream. The ground on the ſea ſide conſiſted of large rolled ſtones; and as the ſhip's boat was then on ſhore taking in water, I aſſiſted in getting the caſks out of the freſh water into the ſea; for which purpoſe I had buckled my ſhoes on my feet. One of my buckles happening to get looſe, fell between the ſtones in about five feet water, where I ſaw it very clearly. Nothing ſeemed more eaſy than to dive and bring it up; and this I did repeatedly, with my eyes open. But I could never ſee it while my head was under the ſurface: and though I continued my efforts, and remained obſtinately under the water, feeling about for an object apparently ſo well within my reach, I was obliged at laſt to abandon it.

Numberleſs proofs, that viſion cannot be performed by the human eye under water, would have prevented my thinking more on the ſubject, if the aſſertions before mentioned had not ſolicited my attention, and led me to make a direct experiment. Many years after the event at Joanna, I was ſwimming in the Harlem lake. The ſun was almoſt ſetting; the water clear; and the bottom a firm ſand, gradually deepening from the ſhore. I walked onwards till the depth exceeded three feet, and then ſat down on the ſand, where, conſequently, I was completely ſubmerged, my face being oppoſite the ſetting ſun. My eyes were open; the water appeared ſtrongly illuminated, but no image of the ſun was to be diſtinguiſhed. On holding up my hand, and ſpreading the fingers, the hand itſelf became diſcernible as an indiſtinct object, as ſoon as it was brought within a foot of my face. The fingers could not be counted at half that diſtance, in any other manner than by reckoning the ſucceſſive obſcurations as the hand was paſſed acroſs the eyes. All other objects were too confuſed to be diſcerned or known. Whence it appears, that all the ſtories of wonderful divers, who could deſcend into the ſea and bring up ſmall objects, ſuch as jewels and trinkets, muſt be conſidered as fabulous.

Dr. Franklin's method of learning to ſwim, by ſtruggling to deſcend to the bottom, is better calculated to give courage than ſkill; but at the ſame time it muſt be allowed, that he who has acquired the former will require very little of the latter to become a ſwimmer. I have, nevertheleſs, remarked, that thoſe boys who were the moſt daring at plunging into the water before they could ſwim, have moſtly arrived at the art later than others who have attended with ſome care to the method of ſtriking their arms and legs. I have known ſeveral perſons who, after acquiring the method of ſtriking the arms ſeparately, ſo as to have gained confidence to walk in water riſing above their ſhoulders, and of ſtriking the legs while the body was ſupported by the hands bearing on the ground in ſhallow water, have ſwam very well upon the firſt trial to combine both together.

The rules for ſwimming well, in our method, that is to ſay, ſwiftly, and with little fatigue, are few. The body muſt lie as near the ſurface, and the head as low as conveniently may be; the knees muſt be kept wide aſunder, in order that the obliquity of action in one leg may counteract that in the other, inſtead of their joint action producing a libratory motion of the body; and the ſtroke or impulſe muſt be given with much more velocity than that employed in drawing the legs up again. It is not eaſy to make any miſtake of importance in uſing the arms, by imitation of other ſwimmers.

To ſwim on the back is ſo eaſy, that I have ſeveral times taught it at the very firſt trial, to perſons who had no previous notion of ſupporting themſelves in the water. My firſt care was to aſſure my pupil that he might depend that his face would continue above water, and not ſink, when he ſhould be placed in the horizontal poſition. I directed him to remain in that ſituation quietly, without the leaſt motion, until he had recovered from any trepidation or confuſion of mind, and had acquired confidence from finding that he did not ſink. He was then gently to move his hands, in the way of paddling or ſkulling, which, though not abſolutely neceſſary, would inſure the ſupport of his head, and prevent his feet from ſinking. And, laſtly, he was inſtructed to draw up his legs very gently, and ſtrike them out; at the ſame time bringing his chin towards his breaſt, to prevent the water from flowing over his face. Theſe inſtructions, illuſtrated with appropriate action, being firſt impreſſed on the mind, I then aſſiſted in ſupporting him in aſſuming

assuming the horizontal posture. The effects took place as described; the learner found he could swim, and never afterwards forgot it.

After this long, and perhaps garrulous, account of my experience in an art, of which the usefulness and value may afford a sufficient interest to apologize for any prolixity, I must take leave to introduce another story of a man's life being saved by very simple instructions given him in the moments of extreme danger. The ship Worcester was moored off Culpee, in the Ganges, in November 1770. One of the men, who was employed in some occupation forward about the cables, (I believe clearing hawse,) slipped into the water, which I am sure was running seven or eight knots (or miles) an hour, as is very common in that river. On the alarm being given, most of those who were upon deck ran aft, where we saw the man's head rise above the water, at the same time that he held up both his hands, and, after a few seconds splashing, sunk again. Soon afterwards he rose a second time; and at that instant the Commanding Officer, who had a hand trumpet in his hand, called out to him, "Keep your hands down in the water." He did so; and remained a considerable time afloat, while one of the boats, which were riding astern, was got along side and manned; and this relief was also retarded by a blunder from too much haste, by which she was cast off without oars on board. His fears must naturally have increased, as his distance from the ship became greater every moment; and I suppose this impression made him again forget his newly acquired art; for he renewed his elevation of hands and dashing of the water, and again sunk; but soon rose again, and for a short time obeyed the incessant and unvaried instruction which was vociferated to him through the trumpet. Whenever he deviated, he sunk; and he had disappeared in this manner at least five times, and had been carried almost out of hearing before the boat took him up; which, however, at last happened, without any injury to his health, as he took an oar and assisted in rowing back to the ship.

The particulars of this accident show clearly how it happens that man is drowned in circumstances where brutes always swim; and why young children are not unfrequently taken up safe, after floating a considerable time on the water. In three words; man, by the natural action of raising his hands to save himself by grasping some object, adds to the unfloated weight, and sinks his head. But other animals (a few with small arms and powerful legs excepted) have no notion or ability to grasp, and, in their habitual manner of walking, take the prone posture, which is also very suitable for making progress in swimming. Infants, who have short arms, and little of the habit of seizing and grasping, are less likely to drown themselves than men, because they do not raise their arms.

We will conclude by noting the practical results. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface by floatage, and will continue there if he do not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands *under the water* in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe. And if he move his legs, as in the action of walking, (or rather walking up stairs,) his shoulders will rise above the water; so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. By following these plain directions, I have not the least doubt but that any person would swim as readily as the man who fell overboard from the Worcester; and when once the ability to support one's self in the water is acquired, other changes of position and action are performed with facility.

FACTS *relative to the* ART *of* SHAVING.

(*From the Same.*)

HAVING noticed some useful hints in your Journal, on the subject of razors, and their best state of application, I am desirous to contribute one or two observations, to add ease and comfort to their use and operation.

In the preparation for shaving, I have found it the better mode of applying lather in a thicker state than is usually done; or, if laid on thin, to allow it a few seconds to half dry on the face; and, in either case, to rub or brush well into the roots of the hair, by the hand, or by a brush of some hardness, which gives a very useful and moderate resistance to the operation of the razor. In this last article, too, I reverse the common practice, which is to prepare the razor before shaving; on the contrary,

trary, I have found it beſt, from repeated and long experience, to ſtrop it after ſhaving, and lay it up in that ſtate. It then requires only a little rubbing over the palm of the hand, and a dip in warm water, to make it ready for uſe.

The rationale of this mode I thus explain: The edge of a razor ought to preſerve a perfect poliſh; and this is beſt done, by letting it lie with a ſmall portion of an oily ſubſtance, ſuch as generally is on ſtrops; but which cannot be, if laid by with the vapour or moiſture uſed in ſhaving, ſo readily favouring a diſpoſition to contract ruſt. Rubbing on the hand takes off the ſmall oily matter on the edge, and probably removes a wire edge, common on razors much honed, beſides preparing it to receive a ſmall additional warmth and temper from the warm water.

A conſiderable time ago a razor powder was advertiſed here, under the title of the "Egyptian Razor Powder *." It is not now publicly ſold; but having on its firſt appearance procured a quantity, I am enabled to ſpeak of it from experience. At firſt I uſed it, as directed, in a dry ſtate on the ſtrop; but for a long time paſt I have mixed it with a ſmall quantity of oil, and found it the beſt compoſition for giving an edge to razors of any I ever tried. For above three years I have never uſed a hone, nor had a razor ground; and now find a few motions over the ſtrop, after ſhaving, fully ſufficient to preſerve my razor (having never occaſion to uſe a ſecond) in good order.

To ſome, this may appear a trifling ſubject; but with many, who, like the addreſſer, have found a ſtiff beard and bad razor very grating attendants on declining years, it will be of ſome value.

Dublin, July 9th, 1806. H. K.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent A. B. C. [Vol. XLIX, p. 410] ſeeming to wiſh that any other perſon would ſet him right, or clear his difficulties, reſpecting the epithets annexed by *Dean Swift* to the days of the week, I am induced to make the following attempt:—

"*Sunday's a Pun day.*"

Meaning, I apprehend, a gay day, a holiday, a feſtival. The effect of punning well applied will juſtify this explanation. Another explanation of this epithet may be, that care being thrown ſide for that day, people's ſpirits are afloat, and they are apt to indulge in witticiſms or puns. For inſtance: A company ſitting down to dine, one of them obſerves upon a roaſt turkey—*here we have Turkey in Europe*. Another, upon a diſh of fricaſeed rabbit—*Here's Rabbit in A-fricaſee*. The ſon ſays to his father, "I ſaw *Lady Placid* at church, who inquired after the family." The father obſerves, that he never ſaw her out of temper; "and yet," replies the ſon, "when ſhe ſpoke to me *ſhe was very much ruffled*." Another ſaw Miſs Sparkle at church; "and," ſays he, "ſhe looked like a fallen angel, for ſhe was dreſſed in a *Satanical habit*; that is, ſhe wore a *ſatin* gown."

"*Monday's a Dun-day.*"

A dull day, when men go to work and children go to ſchool. A. B. C., I preſume, has heard of black Monday.

"*Tueſday's a News-day.*"

The news of the former week began to circulate in the country about this day.

"*Wedneſday's a Friend's-day.*"

People invited a friend on Wedneſday to a freſh joint, the Sunday's proviſion having ſerved Monday and Tueſday.

"*Thurſday's a Curs'd-day.*"

If this is the reading, it muſt mean, that there were ſhort commons on Thurſday; but if the reading were *Cur's-day*, that the dogs were gratified with the bones after dinner.

"*Friday's a Dry-day.*"

Every Friday in the year being, by the Rubric, appointed as a faſt, it is conſequently (if kept) dry of entertainment; but the epithet is ſufficiently correct, notwithſtanding any nonconformity to the directions of the Church.

"*Saturday's a Latter-day.*"

This, as your Correſpondent obſerves, explains itſelf.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

J. B.

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* Was this the black powder obtained by triturating tin with a little mercury? I have heard ſuch a powder praiſed, but have not tried it.—N.

The TALES *of the* TWELVE SOOBAHS *of* INDOSTAN.

(*Continued from Vol.* XLIX, *page* 425.)

I AROSE and walked in the gardens of the magician Mahedhah; but the air was no longer ſoft and refreſhing; and inſtead of being delighted as before, I felt only tired and fatigued. "Well," ſaid I, "the palace of the Taliſman of Tranquillity has no longer any power, nor this place any more charms for me. I will go forth from its gates. I will viſit again the young man and his wife, and ſee once more the lovely Dheera, whoſe mouth is ſweeter than the eſſence of jaſmin, and whoſe words are as the ſounds of the *Ribab* of ſix ſtrings."

I was ſo reſtleſs and uneaſy, that it was not long before I ſhut the gate of the palace of Mahedhah after me. "Farewell," ſaid I, "to the Taliſman of Tranquillity, that moſt deceitful of any practiſed by magicians on the ſons of men."

It was not long before I regained the houſe of the young bridegroom, where I met alſo the lovely Dheera. They were all of them glad to ſee me, and made me as welcome as they could. Bahooza, the fair bride, made me a variety of preſents, and invited me to ſit next her; and the beautiful Dheera, who looked handſomer than before, gave me flowers and perfumes with her own hand. I was tranſported with joy, and cried out, "How much ſweeter is it, O Naſſereddeen! to taſte the delights of ſociety than the inſipid tranquillity which thou doſt only experience at the palace of Mahedhah! Here my heart leaps for joy: the ſmiles of Dheera fill my ſoul with rapture; her preſents gladden my eyes; and all my ſteps are to a pleaſant ſong.

I continued very happy with Bahel and his wife Bahooza for ſeveral days, until a young man, a viſitor, arrived at the houſe of Bahel, to ſee him and his bride. The figure of the ſtranger was tall, his ſtep was firm, and his countenance ſeemed freſh as the morning on the hills: his turban was enriched with jewels; and he ſeemed an Omrah of the firſt diſtinction. I can hardly deſcribe the uneaſineſs that I felt at the firſt ſight I had of this young man, and which I could by no means account for. However, he was ſo kind and civil to me, that I began to like him very much, till I obſerved that he was very frequently with Dheera, and found him one day ſitting with his arm round her waiſt. Nothing could equal the rage of my boſom, which was ready to burſt; my eyes ſwelled, and my frame tottered. I retired to the room where I ſlept, and threw myſelf on the ground. "Faithleſs Dheera!" ſaid I, "thou loveliеſt daughter of the ſpring! thou ſweet flower of the world! and is thy freſhneſs, which is like the freſhneſs of the violet leaf, to be taſted by the ſtranger Aſmeer? Accurſed wretch! Does he love like me? How has he the preference in her eyes? He is not taller than me, neither is he fairer proportioned.

I returned to dine with Bahel and his wife Bahooza; Dheera was preſent. She came to me of her own accord; took hold of my hand; aſked me if I was not well; and in a playful manner threw over me the refreſhing water of the roſe mixed with the juice of the bloſſom of the lemon. I forgot all that had paſſed with Aſmeer, and was never ſo happy in all my life. While we were at dinner, I was aſtoniſhed to ſee the old man my guide come into the room. He took, however, very little notice of me, and did not reproach me at all for having left the palace of Mahedhah, and I began to be quite contented. However, before the evening was over, Dheera and Aſmeer left us to walk in the gardens. I did not like to ſee her go with him; but I made myſelf eaſy, and talked to the old man, who agreed to take a walk with me. As we were talking together in a place nearly encloſed, and where we could not be ſeen, I obſerved Aſmeer with Dheera through the trees, and ſaw him kiſs her lips. I was in a ſtate of diſtraction, and would have broken through to have torn my rival to pieces. The old man, however, prevented me. "Remember," ſaid he, "if thou hadſt not left the palace of the magician wherein was the taliſman of Tranquillity, thou wouldſt not have felt this ſhock."—"True, old man!" ſaid I; "but when I returned thither, I found that it was no longer the ſame place. I was only reſtleſs and diſturbed; the ſweetneſs of the flowers was gone; the deliciouſneſs of the fruits was loſt; and the repoſe of the couch was no more."—"Yes, Naſſereddeen!" ſaid he; "becauſe when thy curioſity prompted thee

to

to go from its gates, the taliſman eſcaped from thence, and thou waſt left open to all the cares, as well as pleaſures of the world; but be not diſmayed; I am on the ſpot; I have not forſaken thee. If thou wilt truſt thyſelf to me, I will lead thee from this place, where thou ſhalt ſee again the taliſman of Tranquillity, and will at length put it into thy poſſeſſion; but I cannot return to thee, O Naſſereddeen! unleſs I am invited by thee to do it." I begged that he would do as he pleaſed with me; and he anſwered, "Well, then, let us haſten from hence. A woman who is falſe and wanton is not worthy of thy love. She would, it is likely, have become thy ſpouſe, or the ſpouſe of Aſmeer; and ſhe would have been faithleſs to one or the other. Let us begone, therefore, from a place where there is nothing but miſtruſt and uneaſineſs. We ſhall find ſomething to divert us in our journey." I gave my conſent with ſome reluctance, and we travelled for ſeveral days, as Bokim told me, in ſearch of the taliſman of Mahedhah. At length we arrived at a large city, where the old man went to ſeek a lodging for us, that we might remain there for a few days to ſee every thing curious. While the old man was gone, I ſat down to reſt myſelf by the ſide of a porch, where I had not been long before I heard an old Derveiſh calling out as he went, "Who will give me fifty pagodas to become the Vizir of the Caliph Shumſedden?" I ſtopped him to aſk what he meant; and how he could bring about ſo great a thing. When he told me, that he was in poſſeſſion of a curious taliſman, which would bring the poſſeſſor of it to honour, and which would cauſe any man who was in ſearch of promotion to become at length the Vizir of the Sultan. I found juſt now ſo ſtrong a deſire to become a GREAT MAN, that I bargained with the Derveiſh, and bought the taliſman of him, which was in appearance nothing more than a ſhining black ſtone. When the old man returned, I told him what I had done; but he only looked very diſpleaſed, and walked away without ſaying a word. He was no ſooner gone, than a young man croſſed the court-yard where I was, and aſked if I could tell him of any body who could relate the ſurpriſing tales of the *Keleilah Dumnah*. I told him, that I was not apt to ſpeak in my own praiſe, but that I could relate the whole of thoſe wonderful ſtories; when he inquired if I had any objection to go along with him, as he would take me to the Vizir Amul Izun? I gave my conſent very readily, as I was convinced that the old man was affronted, and would not return, and went my way with the young ſtranger, who led me to an elegant palace, where he introduced me to a very old man, who was the Vizir. He received me very courteouſly, and inquired how I had become acquainted with the amuſing tales of the *Keleilah Dumnah*. When I told him, that I had been taught them by an old Derveiſh: on which he immediately appointed me his *Daregha*, or Treaſurer. I began already to aſcribe this ſucceſs to the taliſman, and was very glad that I had made ſo good a bargain. But to add to my good fortune, the next day the Caliph Shumſedden, who had been made acquainted that I was the perſon who knew the whole of the tales of the *Keleilah Dumnah*, deſired to ſee me, and made me relate ſeveral of them in his preſence. The Caliph was a very handſome young man, but his eyes ſeemed filled with paſſion and voluptuouſneſs. He ſeemed very much delighted with the ſtories that I told, and I was ſent for uſually two or three times every day to afford him the ſame entertainment. He began now to open his mind to me, and required my aſſiſtance in ſeveral of his gallantries. Among other things, he deſired me to uſe all the ſtratagem I could to get away the daughter of a Zeemendhar who lived near Iran, and who he wiſhed to have in his ſeragho. I contrived to manage the buſineſs ſo much to his liking, that he promiſed to reward me for my ſervices; and ſoon after having a ſuſpicion that one of the ſons of an Omrah who was deſcended from a race of Princes might at ſome future day lay claim to the throne, deſired that I ſhould carry away the youth, and cauſe his eyes to be put out. I was now ſo far embarked, that I could not refuſe to do the Caliph any ſervice he wiſhed; and the price was no leſs than that of making me his Vizir in the room of the old Amul Izun, who had been the Prime Miniſter of his father, and of whoſe advice he had been long ſick. I contrived, therefore, to get the young man, the ſon of the Omrah, in a lone place, and my eunuchs executed the commiſſion

which

which the Caliph wiſhed to have performed. On my return, Shumſedden embraced me, and put the turban with the ruby of nine hundred and ninety-nine mohurs upon my head, at the ſame time creating me Vizir, and giving me poſſeſſion of the *Firman Byazee*, or royal ſignet, cut in bright ſteel, with the name of the Caliph in the *Koka* character. My houſe and ſeraglio were the moſt beautiful that were ever beheld, and I taſted of magnificence that I had never known. "What would the old fool Bokim ſay to this?" ſaid I to myſelf. "If I had followed his advice, I ſhould never have known the favour of the Caliph, and ſhould have been wandering on the face of the earth in ſearch of the falſe taliſman of Tranquillity." I continued in the enjoyment of every thing that was delightful for ſeveral months. At laſt one day a youth came into the court-yard of my houſe, and begged ſome alms; he was of a very handſome mein, and his manner was ſo graceful that one was ready to think that he was ſomething more than he appeared to be. I aſked him in, and he related his adventures to me: that he was the ſon of a jeweller of Turan, and that he had been brought up with a maſter who uſed him ſo ill that he had run away from him. I told him not to trouble himſelf to ſeek any further for bread, for that I would take him into my employ. I cauſed him, therefore, to be dreſſed in a white robe, with a gold necklace and earrings in his ears, and he was to attend entirely on my perſon. One day, however, as I was walking with the Caliph, we ſtopped to liſten to ſome of the ſweeteſt ſounds I had ever heard in my life. We were both curious to ſee from whence they came; when we obſerved my young ſlave Naſſer through the lattice of a window. The Caliph deſired him to be brought to him, and made him ſing ſeveral of the melodies of the *Buſſunt* and the *Gowree*. I thought nothing of all this at the time; and when the Caliph expreſſed a wiſh to have Naſſer himſelf, to entertain the women of the ſeraglio, I obeyed, and the ſlave was conſtantly with the Caliph. I began to obſerve that the Caliph cooled towards me, and at length never ſpoke to me at all but on affairs of buſineſs. I was at a loſs to conjecture the cauſe of this change in his behaviour; when one day I met my former ſlave, Naſſer, ſumptuouſly dreſſed; he approached me, and began to talk with a great deal of familiarity. I was ſtill more ſurpriſed, and began to ſuſpect that he had ſupplanted me in the favour of the Caliph, when I received an order from Shumſedden, under his own hand, to deliver the royal cygnet and ſeals of office to Naſſer; and, what was more mortifying, I received theſe orders from the hand of Naſſer himſelf. "Great Alla!" ſaid I, "is it poſſible that a ſlave ſhould become the Vizir of Shumſedden, and that I ſhould be diſplaced without having committed a fault to my Prince!" I was going on in this way, and was nearly overcome by my diſgrace, when I met Bokim. I was grieved to the heart that he had not ſeen me in my greatneſs. However, I diſſembled very well, and thought his advice might be of ſervice; ſo I told him the whole affair of my riſe and fall. I confeſs that he did not appear at all out of temper, but, on the contrary, ſmiled, and told me not to be uneaſy. I endeavoured alſo to reſign myſelf to my ill fortune, but could not help complaining at being diſmiſſed without having committed any crime. "And pray how, Naſſereddeen!" cried the old man, "didſt thou acquire the honours to which thou waſt raiſed? Was it not becauſe thou couldſt recount the pleaſant fables of the *Keleilah Dumnah?* and haſt thou not exhauſted the whole collection of thy ſtories? and is not the regard of Shumſedden alſo exhauſted? and how is it, O Naſſereddeen! that thy ſlave Naſſer came to be raiſed to the high ſtation of Vizir? Was it not becauſe Naſſer could ſing, and melodies were then more acceptable to Shumſedden than the tales of the *Keleilah Dumnah?* As the quickſand is the favour, and as the ſubtle ether which evaporates, is the regard of ſuch as Shumſedden. It is not in the courts of Princes that the taliſman of Tranquillity is to be found.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ESSAY *on* SOCIAL LIFE.

By the Author of the "ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH."

FIRE fell upon a houſe in which dwelt a blind man and a crippie, neither of whom could eſcape without the help of the other. The blind man, therefore, took the cripple upon his back to avail

himſelf of the uſe of his eyes, and, in return, gave to the cripple the uſe of his legs. Thus, by mutual aſſiſtance, they both got out in ſafety.

The above Indian fable, as remarkable for its ſimplicity as for the truth and beauty of its moral, defines, in a few comprehenſive ſentences, the whole ſcience of ſocial intercourſe, and explains, in a way not to be miſtaken or avoided, the reciprocities and mutual dependencies between man and man. It ſerves to ſhow, that there are not any of us who, upon the ſtrength of our own individual talents or wealth, can ſtand aloof from our fellow-creatures. Something will be wanting to complete this proud and arrogant INDEPENDENCE; ſome blindneſs, ſome lameneſs, ſome infirmity or other, will aſk for help. It is a miſtaken notion that we ought not on any occaſion to receive a favour; it is meant, by the ſtate of our nature and the order of Providence, that we ſhould both receive and grant them. It is this reciprocity which is the commerce of good minds, where each party benefits by the exchange. In this country, it has been ſaid by Oliver Goldſmith,

"That independence Britons prize ſo high
Keeps man from man, and breaks the ſocial tie;"

and indeed it is but too true. Like the Spaniſh Prince who was burnt to death while aſleep in his chair, becauſe the Page whoſe buſineſs it was to remove the chafing diſh was not at hand, and the other attendants could not preſume to touch it, the proud and unſocial man is in a conſtant ſtate of uneaſineſs and danger; his friends are afraid to make him acquainted with bad news, leſt the tidings ſhould be conſidered an offence; and he even wants the very aſſiſtance in his affairs of which he moſt ſtands in need, from the circumſtance only that he is too proud to ſeek it. The want of money muſt be, however, excepted in this caſe; for here the luxury of the proud man overcomes his ſcruples, and he will attend moſt religiouſly and punctually on his inferiors. The proud man is only proud where he can command other men, and view them as his vaſſals: he has too much ſenſe not to know that the god *Mammon* will have homage before he grants his favours; ſo that when he viſits that court, he waits patiently, and bows obſequiouſly, to the bankers, money-changers, uſurers, and bill-brokers, the ſervants of that deſpotic Prince. It is thus that meanneſs and pride meet in the ſame character, and not unfrequently the rapine and prodigality of the Catiline of Salluſt, the true

"*Alieni appetens ſui profuſus.*"

ARROGATUS is a man of elegant ſtature and of handſome carriage, but lofty in his walk, fierce in his demeanor, and repulſive in his manners: he ſcarcely deigns to look at an inferior; and his whole mind is conſtantly turned inward in admiration of *himſelf*: he conſiders that he is rich; that he has a fine figure; that he has learning; that he is accompliſhed. He ſcarcely knows a thing that he is in need of, unleſs it is to provide proper perſons to notice the diſplay of his SUPERIORITY, and of theſe he has always plenty who are willing to cringe, fawn, and flatter. No man knows better than Arrogatus how to draw back at the ſlighteſt mark of familiarity. None dare even to offer an opinion until they know his wiſh on the ſubject, and then they frame it accordingly. One would almoſt conjecture that Arrogatus would be happy in the independence which his fortune, his learning, and his accompliſhments have given him. It is not ſo. As the trunk of the elephant, in which his vaſt ſtrength and power reſides, is the moſt tender part, and the moſt ſuſceptible of injury of any about him, ſo the pride of riches, of rank, and of learning of Arrogatus, which conſtitute his character in the world, render him the moſt alive to even the ſlighteſt wounds of neglect, want of reſpect, or of contradiction. Arrogatus has no powerful enemies, no danger of want, no domeſtic misfortunes; and for all this he is the moſt unhappy being in the world. The moſt trifling accident is to Arrogatus a cauſe of great uneaſineſs: he hates to be alone, and yet he cannot bear company; he wiſhes for a confidant, and yet is afraid to open his mind. He ſuffers the moſt dreadful *ennui*, and is only ill becauſe he is unſociable. The women whom he knows, and who are of rank and faſhion, are nevertheleſs, as he thinks, often impertinent; and children, with whoſe little paſtimes he is very much pleaſed, are too rude for Arrogatus. The men, too, though polite and proper, are

ſometimes

ſometimes decided in their opinions, and often offend his ſelf love by trifling obſervations, of the effect of which they are totally unconſcious. Arrogatus, if it were not for the high eſtimate of rank and condition in life, would change circumſtances with a peaſant; he would be ſocial, but dare not truſt himſelf; he would fain be happy, did not pride deſtine him to be miſerable. Arrogatus would have been a good man when things were in a ſtate of nature.

"Then was not pride, nor arts that pride to aid,
Man walked with beaſt, joint tenant of the ſhade."

It is only the manners of the world, of artificial ſociety, which has engaged Arrogatus to contemplations which diſhonour his heart. He views SUPERIORITY as a good, when in truth it is an evil, unleſs it beſtows the excellencies which have raiſed it for the ſervice of mankind. It is an unmarketable commodity, and ſpoils in the keeping, while the mind of the ſocial man is refreſhed by the accidental pleaſures and real praiſe which the GOOD offer to merit and virtue, not to ſay any thing of that beſt of bleſſings which all can taſte who chooſe, SELF SATISFACTION.

I ſhall make no obſervations on the character I have deſcribed, drawn as it is from the life, except that it is thus that men, from being naturally *ſocial*, become *forlorn*. The good man and the real gentleman have little danger to apprehend from being kind and courteous. Few will offend the man they honour, becauſe they know that the conſequence will be that they muſt loſe the portion of pleaſure and of benefit he affords them. They ſet a value upon his words, regard his actions, and prize his advice. The ungrateful may, indeed, diſappoint his wiſhes, and forget his favours, but the greater part of mankind will keep him in temper with himſelf for their own ſakes; and as he is wiſe enough to expect no more from them than their converſation, their talents, or their ſervices, he will not be deceived. Now and then he will meet, too, with an ingenuous mind, which will be valuable to him, and on which he can rely, although he may not find it perfect. At any rate, we are all of us dependent on the other, and the crippled GREAT MAN is but a cripple after all. Many are the blind, many the weak and infirm. Riches gives to the labourer, becauſe wealth cannot exiſt without him; and the labourer, ignorant in every thing but what produces his daily bread, truſts to the wants and luxury of his ſuperiors for ſupport. The WANTS of one in ſocial life are the means of beſtowing a bleſſing on another. The whole is an exchange that is ever buſy for the good and ultimate happineſs of man.

G. B.

CHARACTERISTICKS.

No. VI.

EBRIOSUS is a very decent character when he is ſober, but that is but very ſeldom. Ebrioſus after his wine has all the appearance of liberality: any one who did not know him would think that he was the moſt hearty and ſincere man in the world; his declarations of friendſhip are ſo ſtrong, that he is not to be doubted; it is, however, the oſtentatious language of a boaſter of generoſity, who has not the courage to do good. If he has a moment to weigh the matter, he cools very rapidly; nor does he ever make his profeſſions of friendſhip except before a third perſon: he has no private benevolence. Ebrioſus is totally a different character drunk and ſober: when drunk, he is amiable, liberal, and honeſt; when ſober, he is mean, ſelfiſh, and contemptible. An obſerver of the human mind may, however, detect his real character through the diſguiſe of intoxication; and the opinion, that a man diſplays his true character when drunk, is contradicted in his particular inſtance. The fact is rather, that the convivialiſt performs, when he is in his cups, the part of Anacreon, and Anacreon is ſuppoſed to have been a jolly good fellow. Men in our times, too, copy parts from plays, inſtead of our plays copying men from nature; and it ſometimes happens, that we prefer the "worſer" to the better part of the dramatis perſonæ. Ebrioſus has a wife, but ſhe finds no benefit from his mind being tempered with generous wine. When he returns home, and begins to come to himſelf, he is the moſt unreaſonable of human beings; and with his wife it always happens that he is ſober enough to be ſulky.

INANUS

INANUS is the principal figure at a ball or a rout: he ſtands in the moſt extraordinary attitudes, and walks about the room on his tip-toes. He gapes with his mouth open, bows and nods, and talks a language that is indefinable. One inſtant he is at the card-table looking on; the next in the ball-room, where he ſtands ſtock ſtill. One would ſuppoſe Inanus attentive to the figure, or to the grace of the dancers: but it is not ſo; he does not even know what they are about, nor what he is about himſelf; he can ſcarcely tell even where he is, or that he is at all. His ideas cannot be ſaid to be wandering, for he has no ideas; and when you deem Inanus in a ſtate of reflection, he is all the time thinking of nothing. He is nevertheleſs admired by the ladies; for he dreſſes in the faſhion, uſes paint and perfumes, watches to help them to wine, and looks after the cakes and ſweetmeats. Inanus is always invited, for he is inſipid enough for the faſhion, tame enough for the ladies, and harmleſs enough for the men.

LAURENTIA is kind and courteous in her manners. She is affable, and receives her viſitors with ſmiles upon her face. She tells you that ſhe is very glad to ſee you, and that ſhe has been expecting you a long time: but ſhe has an unhappy knack of entertaining you with the misfortunes and diſgraces of her other friends; ſhe never *conſiders* that you are *conſidering* that it will be your turn when you are abſent. Laurentia affects to be blunt, not recollecting that bluntneſs is always unamiable. She tells truths that are unwelcome, but refrains from telling thoſe which are flattering. Laurentia is ugly with a handſome face, and diſagreeable with genteel manners: ſhe is frequently rude at her own table, and always indiſcreet. Laurentia cannot bear the leaſt contradiction to her opinion; which if perſiſted in with politeneſs, ſhe anſwers with abuſe. Laurentia is a mixed character between a fine lady and a fiſh-woman: ſhe is refined and coarſe, elegant and rude, accompliſhed and vulgar.

ALCEA is always quarrelling with her huſband Pylas, who, in his turn, is always quarrelling with her. Pylas is fond of drinking, and Alcea fond of ſcolding; there is not any thing that mortifies either one or the other of them ſo much as having no cauſe of offence one againſt the other. They are heartily vexed at being quiet, and completely out of temper with repoſe. Their quarrels are ebullitions which ſerve to keep them in health, and their diſagreements are recreations. If they wrangle over night, they are the next day the beſt friends in the world; and if they go to bed in harmony, they are the next morning heartily out of temper with each other for having been ſo ſtupid. Alcea loves her neighbours to pity her when ſhe has been ill-treated by Pylas. She is very fond of telling her ſtory, and threatens that ſhe will leave him for his cruelty. The neighbours of Alcea pity and conſole with her; they begin to lament that ſhe muſt ſeparate from her huſband; they think, however, that it is for the beſt, and they recommend it as the only ſtep that can be taken: the next day they expect to find her gone from her home, but are aſtoniſhed to ſee her and Pylas at breakfaſt together as if nothing had happened. They are talking of the reconciliation of the parties at an aſſembly the next night, when Arina enters, and inquires if they had heard of the unhappy Alcea, who had that day left her houſe. All are loud in their expreſſions of concern at the event, and in reproaches againſt Pylas, when preſently Pylas and Alcea are announced. They are in perfect good humour with each other until after ſupper, when Pylas drinks more wine than he ought, and abuſes Alcea for taking him to account for it. They get to high words; Moredius interferes to reconcile them. This makes them the more enraged. He declares he will have nothing further to ſay, and that they may quarrel as much as they pleaſe: and this makes them friends. In ſhort, both Pylas and Alcea know what they are about, and the parts they are to act. They are both fond of amuſement, and their genius has ſhowed them how they may paſs their time without being tireſome one to the other. Pylas and Alcea do not wrangle exactly like lovers, but they love to wrangle, which is much about the ſame thing. They would be unhappy if they were at peace, and wretched if they were not unhappy.

G. B.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR AUGUST 1806.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by Himself: Containing an Account of his Life and Writings; interſperſed with Anecdotes and Characters of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Perſons in his Time, with whom he has had Intercourſe and Connexion. 1 vol. 4to. 1806.

(*Continued from page* 42.)

WE now proceed, as we promiſed in our laſt, to take another view of the veſſel commanded by Richard Cumberland, Eſq., and, as well as *our canvas* will permit us, to ſail after it.

Our author ſeems to have come into office, at leaſt with that affection for literature and ſtudy, and that averſion to do what men call "*puſhing* their fortunes;" an averſion ariſing from principle and diffidence, generally the concomitants of genius, and therefore not always to be found in official ſituations, that led him rather to wait till the great gate of preferment was open, than to *creep* in at the *wicket*. Upon thoſe men who are by *their talents* calculated to aſcend to the Temple of Fortune, by *extraordinary* exertions, he makes ſome remarks, juſt in many inſtances, in others *ſevere*, though perhaps equally true.

The amuſements or ideas of Lord Halifax, it appears, were claſſical, and his domeſtic habits ſuch as do honour to his underſtanding. The conduct of Lady H. ſeems to have made a conſiderable impreſſion upon the mind of Mr. C.; at which we do not wonder, for it was indeed truly amiable. Of his father he ſpeaks in terms ſuch as the character of that very excellent man deſerved. His filial piety could not upon this occaſion exaggerate; for although no one could have *ſaid more*, it was impoſſible for any of his friends to ſay leſs.

It would lead us conſiderably beyond our limits were we to follow our author through the courſe of his ſtudies. His *free* tranſlation from the paſſage in the ſecond act of the *Troades* paſſed unnoticed, becauſe we diſliked the ſentiment of the *original*; and the length of the Fragment founded on the Voyages of *Vaſco de Gama*, though it has ſome excellent, and few, we think, too exuberant ideas, will, as we do not wiſh to *treat* the public with fragments of fragments, be our beſt excuſe for its omiſſion.

The removal of his father from Stanwick to Fulham, forms, at this period, an *epoch* in the dull life of Mr. C.; for, dividing his time betwixt his buſineſs and his ſtudies, his life, conſidering his age, muſt have been *regularly dull*. By that event he found an aſylum, as he terms it, in the houſe of his father: though, when we reflect on his political ſituation, and the *liberality* of Lord H., we wonder that he could want one.

In deſcribing the inhabitants of Fulham and its vicinity, for local traits and characters, form a very amuſing part of this work, he ſays,

"Biſhop Sherlock was yet living, and reſided in his palace, but in the laſt ſtage of bodily decay. The ruins of that luminous and powerful mind were ſtill venerable, though his ſpeech was almoſt unintelligible, and his features cruelly diſarranged and diſtorted by the palſy; ſtill his genius was alive, and his judgment diſcriminative; for it was in this lamentable ſtate that he performed

formed the task of selecting sermons for the last volume he committed to the press, and his high reputation was in no respect lowered by the selection."

In fact, we believe that Dr. Sherlock, among his numerous MSS., could scarcely have chosen amiss. However, this instance of the triumph of time and disease over a pious prelate and excellent writer, besides the moral it conveys, shows that the ruling passion in well regulated minds will sometimes give energy to genius, even to the last hour of existence.

"In the adjoining parish of Hammersmith lived Mr. Dodington, at a splendid villa, which he" (who was most amusingly eccentric) "by the rule of contraries used to call la Trappe, and his inmates and familiars *the Monks* of the convent: these were, Mr. Windham, his relation, whom he made his heir, Sir William Breton, and Dr. Thompson, a physician out of practice. These gentlemen formed a very curious society of very opposite characters: in short, it was a trio consisting of a misanthrope, a courtier, and a quack. Mr. Glover, the author of Leonidas, was an occasional visitor, and not an inmate, as those above mentioned. How a man of Dodington's sort came to single out men of their sort, (with the exception of Mr. Glover,) it is hard to say; but though his instruments were never in unison, he managed so as to make music out of them all. He could make or find amusement in contrasting the sullenness of a Grumbletonian with the egregious vanity and self-conceit of an antiquated coxcomb; and as for the Doctor, he was a Jack Pudding, ready to his hand at any time."

Leaving the anecdote of the *Muffin* and the *Ragamuffin*, which has been often repeated, we must take a view of this extraordinary man at his magnificent seat at Eastbury, Dorsetshire, whither Mr. C., being now an ex-Secretary of an ex-Statesman, went, and of which he gives an elegantly written, though in some instances ludicrous, description.

"Whatever Mr. Dodington's revenue then was, he had the happy art of managing it with that regularity and economy that I believe he made more display at less cost than any man in the kingdom but himself could have done. His town-house in Pall-mall; his villa at Hammersmith; and the mansion above described, were such establishments as few nobles in the nation were possessed of." Yet this was the *sensibly* splendid stile in which noblemen lived in the first part and middle of the last century. "In either of these he was not to be approached but through a suite of apartments, and rarely seated but under painted ceilings and gilt entablatures. In his villa you were conducted through two rows of *antique* marble statues ranged in a gallery floored with the rarest marbles, and enriched with columns of granite and lapis lazuli. His saloon was hung with the finest Gobelin tapestry, and he slept in a bed encanopied with peacocks' feathers, in the stile of Mrs. Montague. When he passed from Pall-mall to la Trappe, it was always in a coach, which I could suspect had been his ambassadorial equipage at Madrid, drawn by six fat unwieldy black horses, short docked, and of colossal dignity. Neither was he less characteristic in apparel than in equipage: he had a wardrobe loaded with rich and flaring suits, each in itself a load to the wearer, and of these I have no doubt but many were coeval with his embassy, and every birth-day had added to the stock. In doing this, he so contrived as never to put his old dresses out of countenance by any variations in the fashion of the new. In the mean time, his bulk and corpulency gave a full display to a vast expense of tissue and embroidery; and this, when set off by an enormous tye-periwig and deep laced ruffles, gave the picture of an ancient courtier in his gala habit, or QUIN in his stage dress. Nevertheless, it must be confessed, this stile, though out of date, was not out of character, but harmonized so well with the person of the wearer, that I remember when he made his first speech in the House of Peers as Lord Melcombe, all the flashes of his wit, all the studied phrases and well-turned periods of his rhetoric, lost their effect simply because the orator had laid aside his magisterial tye, and put on a modern bag wig, which was as much out of *costume* upon the broad expanse of his shoulders as a *cue* would have been upon the robes of a Lord Chief Justice." With his passion for pomp and splendor, it does not appear that Mr. D. possessed much discriminative

tive judgment with reſpect to the polite arts. Though eminent for his claſſical attainments, his graphic ideas appear to have been very circumſcribed. "Of pictures he ſeemed to take his eſtimate only by their coſt:" (It is probable his ſculptures were collected from Cheer's manufactory *:) "in fact, he was not poſſeſſed of any; but I can recollect his ſaying to me one day in his great ſaloon at Eaſtbury, that if he had half a ſcore pictures of a thouſand pounds a piece, he would gladly decorate his walls with them, in place of which, I am ſorry to ſay, he ſtuck up immenſe patches of gilt leather, ſhaped into bugle horns upon hangings of crimſon velvet, and round his ſtate bed he diſplayed a carpeting of gold and ſilver embroidery, which too glaringly betrayed its derivation from coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, by the teſtimony of button-holes, pockets, and loops, with other equally incontrovertible witneſſes, ſubpœnaed from the tailor's ſhopboard. When he paid his court at St. James's to the preſent Queen upon her nuptials, he approached to kiſs her hand decked in an embroidered ſuit of ſilk, with blue waiſtcoat and breeches, which in the act of kneeling down forgot their duty, and broke looſe from their moorings, in a very *indecorous* and uncourtly manner."

The character of Dodington, it has always ſtruck us, was a ſtrange compound of erudition, rhetorical talents, wit, vanity, and abſurdity, with a claſſic taſte and genius that would in ſome reſpects *almoſt* juſtify even the flattery of Thomſon †: he had yet that egotiſm that ſometimes rendered his judgment ſuſpicious, his erudition uſeleſs, and his wit abortive. His fawning upon the Miniſter, and, like Sir Pertinax Macſycophant, *booing*, upon all occaſions, to thoſe whom he deemed his ſuperiors, and again, from a ſet of inferior beings retained for the purpoſe, exacting that homage and flattery, and thoſe compliances that he ſo readily paid to thoſe above him, are certainly drawbacks upon a reputation which might otherwiſe have ranked extremely high both in the political and literary worlds.

When our author returned from Dorſetſhire, he was invited by his friends at Trinity College to offer himſelf as a candidate for the lay fellowſhip, vacant by the death of Mr. Titley, the Daniſh Envoy; which he obtained; but obſerves, "I did not hold it long, for Providence had a bleſſing in ſtore for me which was an effectual diſqualification from holding any honours on terms of celibacy."

"About this time I wrote my firſt legitimate drama, in five acts, and entitled it *The Baniſhment of Cicero*. I was led to this by the peruſal of Middleton's account of his life, which afforded me much entertainment."

In favour of this drama, he was honoured with a letter from Biſhop Warburton, who ſays, "Yeſterday I received a letter from the Primate—it gives me great ſatisfaction, ſays he, that my opinion agrees with yours." The opinion of Dr. Warburton was, that Cumberland's fine dramatic poem "was (like Mr. Maſon's), *too good* for a proſtitute ſtage."

This play, though patronized by Lord Halifax, was refuſed by Mr. Garrick; in conſequence of which, his Lordſhip forbore, for a length of time, to live in his former habits of good neighbourhood with him.

"When I publiſhed this play, which I ſoon after did, I was conſcious that I publiſhed Mr. Garrick's juſtification for refuſing it, and I made no mention of the circumſtance."

As ſoon as Mr. C. obtained, through the patronage of Lord H——, a ſmall eſtabliſhment, as Crown Agent for the Province of Nova Scotia, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of George and Elizabeth Ridge. With this family, it appears, he had long been intimate.

When Lord Halifax *returned* to Adminiſtration, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. C. went with him to that country as Ulſter Secretary;

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* Formerly in Piccadilly, near Hyde Park Corner.

† "And thou, my youthful Muſe's early friend,
In whom the human *graces* all unite,
Pure light of mind and tenderneſs of heart,
Genius and wiſdom, the gay ſocial ſenſe
By decency chaſtis'd, goodneſs and wit,
In ſeldom meeting harmony combin'd;
Unblemiſh'd honour, and an active zeal
For Britain's glory, liberty, and man;
O Dodington! attend my rural ſong."
Thomſon's Seaſons—Summer.

Secretary; his father as one of his Chaplains; and his brother-in-law, Captain William Ridge, who, it appears, was a brave Officer, as one of his Aides-de-Camp; appointments which, whatſoever might have been his Lordſhip's political faults, certainly indicate that neglect of his dependants, and even of their connexions, was not one of them.

Of his uncle, Mr. Bentley, Mr. C. ſpeaks in very high terms, but certainly not higher than his genius deſerved. "He was patronized by Lord Bute, who had all the diſpoſition of a Mæcenas, and fondly hoped to open an Auguſtan reign." Though the illiberal treatment which this excellent and liberal Nobleman received from the moſt infamous party that *diſgraced* any period of the laſt century, is too well known to require obſervation, yet we muſt make one remark. His character, in *every* point of view, appeared "ſo ſpotleſs and ſo bright," that it was impoſſible for the unprincipled writers of his time, to find, or even to *forge*, *a ſpeck* that could ſully it; they therefore, as it ſuited their *nefarious* purpoſes, were obliged to reſort to reflections upon *his* country, and endeavour, in which they were too ſucceſsful, to raiſe a prejudice againſt a nation in general, whoſe ſons, it would have been well for our PATRIOTS, their families, and their *creditors*, if they had, in many reſpects, imitated.

Mr. Bentley about this time (1761) produced his witty, but eccentric, comedy, *The Wiſhes; or, Harlequin's Mouth opened*; in which he introduced a ſet of characters well known in Italy; ſuch as a ſpeaking Harlequin, Pantaloon, Mezzetin, Columbine, &c.; an attempt which had already been made by Ravenſcroft *, Mrs Behn †, and Mr. Garrick, in Harlequin's Invaſion, 1759. It did not, however, in the inſtance of *the Wiſhes*, meet with much encouragement; though its ill ſucceſs may, perhaps, rather be attributed to the *patronage* which its author had received, and to his politics, than to any demerit in the piece.

At a private rehearſal of this drama at the villa of Lord Melcombe, who, by-the-bye, was ſaid to have had ſome concern in its compoſition, "*a youth unknown to fame*, who was underſtood to be protected by Lord Bute, came thither in a hackney-coach with Miſs Haughton. This gentleman was of the party at the ſupper with which the evening's entertainment concluded. He modeſtly left the converſation to thoſe who were more diſpoſed to carry it on; whilſt it was only in the contemplation of an intelligent countenance we could form any conjectures as to the extraordinary gifts of genius which, in courſe of time, advanced him to the great ſeal of the kingdom, and the earldom of Roſslyn."

During his ſtay in Ireland, Mr. C. finds occaſion to introduce a great number of anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed characters; of which we are ſorry we can only ſelect *one*, as a ſpecimen of the very entertaining manner in which this part of the work is written.

"I had more than once the amuſement of dining at the houſe of that moſt ſingular being George Faulkner, where I found myſelf in a company ſo miſcellaneouſly and ſo whimſically claſſed, that it looked more like a fortuitous collection of oddities jumbled together from all ranks, orders, and deſcriptions, than the effect of invitation and deſign. Deſcription muſt fall ſhort in the attempt to convey any ſketch of that eccentric being to thoſe who have not read him in the notes of Jephſon, or ſeen him in the mimickry of Foote, who, in his portraits of Faulkner, found the only fitter whom his extravagant pencil could not caricature; for he had a ſolemn intrepidity of egotiſm, and a daring contempt of abſurdity, that fairly outfaced imitation, and, like Garrick's Ode on Shakſpeare, which Johnſon ſaid 'defied criticiſm,' ſo did George, in the original ſpirit of his own perfect buffoonery, defy caricature. He never deigned to join in the laugh he had raiſed, nor ſeemed to have a feeling of the ridicule he had provoked."—"He gave good meat, and excellent claret in abundance. I ſate at his table once from dinner till two o'clock in the morning, while George ſwallowed immenſe potations with one ſolitary ſodden ſtrawberry at the bottom of the glaſs, which he ſaid was recommended to him for its *cooling* properties. He never loſt his recollection or equilibrium during the whole time, and was in excellent foolery. It was a ſingular coincidence, that there was a perſon in company

* In Scaramouch a Philoſopher, Harlequin, Schoolboy, &c. 1677.

† Emperor of the Moon, 1687.

company who had received his reprieve at the gallows, and the very Judge who had paſſed ſentence of death upon him. This did not in the leaſt *diſturb* the harmony of the company, nor embarraſs any human creature preſent. All went off perfectly ſmooth; and George, adverting to an original portrait of Dean Swift which hung in his room, told us abundance of excellent ſtories and intereſting anecdotes of the Dean and himſelf with minute preciſion, and an importance irreſiſtibly ludicrous. There was alſo a portrait of his late lady, Mrs. Faulkner, which either made the painter or George a liar, for it was *frightfully* ugly, while he ſwore that ſhe was the moſt divine object in the creation. In the mean time he took credit to himſelf for a few deviations in point of gallantry, and aſſerted, that he broke his leg in flying from the fury of an enraged huſband; whilſt Foote conſtantly maintained, that he fell down an area with a tray of meat upon his ſhoulder when he was journeyman to a butcher. I believe neither of them ſpoke the truth. George proſecuted Foote for lampooning him on the ſtage of Dublin; his counſel, the Prime Sergeant, compared him to Socrates, and his libeller to Ariſtophanes *. This, I believe, was all that George got by his courſe of law; but he was *told*, that he had the beſt of the bargain in the compariſon, and ſat down contented under the ſhade of his laurels."

At this time Mrs. Dancer, "then in her prime, and very beautiful, was acting with Barry at the Crow-ſtreet Theatre," and that truly comic, and much *more beautiful* actreſs, Miſs Elliot, appeared in Maria, in her *patron's* farce of the Citizen. This ſeaſon was alſo enriched by the whimſicality of the mock opera of Midas; which, it is well known, met with that ſucceſs which its genuine humour and intrinſic merit deſerved.

We are now to view Mr. C. again in England, whither he returned to a manſion called Tyringham, near Newport Pagnell. His father was appointed Biſhop of Clonfert, and Lord Halifax Secretary of State. Our author, whoſe attachment to this Nobleman deſerved, we think, a higher conſideration, was *promoted* to the ſituation of, we believe, Aſſiſtant Secretary at the Board of Trade; a place vacated by Mr. Sedgewicke, now Under Secretary of State. We know that ſuch things *were*; therefore it is uſeleſs to reaſon upon them.

Leaving official and domeſtic affairs to the contemplation of the readers of the work, we hail the auſpicious era when *Mr. C.* commenced what may be termed a regular dramatic author.

His firſt piece, *The Summer's Tale*, of which he ſpeaks with great modeſty, and indeed ſeems to hold it in leſs eſteem than it deſerved, was performed at Covent Garden, we think (for Mr. C. totally abandons dates,) in 1765.

He ſoon after viſited his father at his epiſcopal reſidence, by courteſy called *a palace*, at Clonfert, as the church was by cuſtom called a cathedral. Of the manners of the Iriſh, with whoſe wild eccentric humours he was uncommonly delighted, he has given us a fair, picturesque, and animated deſcription. "If," ſays he, "I have been ſucceſsful in my dramatic ſketches of

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* As every thing that paſſed through the mind of Foote received a tincture of the ridiculous, it would have been extraordinary if this had eſcaped him. In fact it did not; for in his addreſs to the town after this famous trial, he deſcants upon it with peculiar humour. Catching the idea of the Prime Sergeant, he ſays,

"At Athens, once fair queen of arms and arts,
There dwelt a Citizen of moderate parts:
Preciſe his manners, and demure his looks;
His mind unletter'd, tho' he dealt in books;
Am'rous, tho' old; tho' dull, lov'd repartee;
And penn'd a paragraph moſt daintily;" &c.

And again, when he ſpeaks of himſelf,

"One Ariſtophanes, a wicked wit,
Who never heeded grace in what he writ,
Had mark'd the manners of the Grecian ſage;
And thinking him the ſubject for the ſtage,
Forth from the lumber cull'd, with curious care,
His voice, his look, his geſture, gait, and air;
His affectation, conſequence, and mien;
And boldly launch'd him on the comic ſcene," &c.

the Iriſh character, it was here I ſtudied it in its moſt pure and primitive ſtate; from high to low it was now under my view."

His father ſeems, in his ſituation, to have been moſt uſefully and benevolently employed in repreſſing the atrocities and enormities which Mr. C., who allows that he has preſented the Hibernian picture in the faireſt light upon the ſtage, ſeems to think demanded conſiderable attention and correction.

In the winter 1769, our author produced his very excellent comedy *The Brothers*. "Woodward in the part of Ironſides, and Yates in that of Sir Benjamin Dove, were actors that could keep the ſcene alive, if any life was in it. Quick, then a young performer, took the part of Skiff; and my friend Smith, who had prompted me to the undertaking, was the young man of the piece. Mrs. Green," in Lady Dove, was exquiſitely comic; "and Mrs. Yates was the heroine Sophia."

"Garrick was in the houſe the firſt night of the Brothers; and as I was planted in the back ſeat of an upper box, I could not but remark his action of ſurpriſe when Mrs. Yates opened he epilogue with the following lines:—

"Who but hath ſeen the celebrated ſtriſe,
Where Reynolds calls the canvas into life,
And 'twixt the tragic and the comic Muſe,
Courted of both, and dubious where to chooſe,
The immortal actor ſtands?"

This was a ſure way of attaining the favour of the *immortal actor*: therefore we do not wonder that he courted the acquaintance of our author, who ſeems to have taken the meaſure of his mind, and that an intimacy followed of courſe.

"In the enſuing year, I again paid a viſit to my father at Clonfert, and there, in a little cloſet at the back of the palace, as it was called, unfurniſhed and out of uſe, with no other proſpect from my window but a turf ſtack, with which it was almoſt in contact, I ſeated myſelf by choice, and began to plan and compoſe *the Weſt Indian*."

Of the character of legitimate comedy, which introduces many valuable obſervations, we think Mr. C. has a juſt idea, as he certainly has of the *comedies* of the preſent day; of which, to ſay nothing of our winter productions, we have juſt had an inſtance, ſo truly *eccentric* as, *in its ſucceſs*, to characterize the age.

Our author, in this viſit to his father, gives us, in the character of Lord Eyre and his friends, ſome ſketches of the ſtate of ſociety in the neighbourhood of Clonfert that do not ſerve to make any ſtrong impreſſions upon our minds in its favour. That irritability of diſpoſition which, as a national trait, is ſo generally conſpicuous in Ireland, ſeems, in a peculiar manner, to have been diſplayed at thoſe periods when his fortune or misfortune led him into convivial parties in that country: at the ſame time his characters are well drawn, and exhibit, in ſome inſtances, a generoſity as indigenous to them as their prejudices. The parly betwixt his father and the Catholic Prieſt, and the well-timed preſent by the former of a horſe to the latter, whom he addreſſed by the appellation of "Brother," exhibit a liberality of thinking and acting which muſt, while they endeared the good Biſhop to his neighbours, have greatly tended toward the removal of prejudice and the procurement of peace among thoſe whoſe religious ſentiments were ſo different.

When Mr. C. returned to England, he offered his MS. of the Weſt Indian to Mr. Garrick, who gladly accepted of it; at the ſame time he availed himſelf of his advice in adding the preparatory ſcene in the houſe of Stockwell; for the manager ſaid, very properly, "Never let me ſee a hero ſtep upon the ſtage without trumpeters of ſome ſort or other."

This comedy, although it does not appear that Mr. C. had previouſly a very high opinion of its ſucceſs, "ran eight and twenty ſucceſſive nights, without the buttreſs of an after-piece, which it was not then the practice of attaching to a new play. Such was the good fortune of an author who happened to ſtrike upon a popular and taking plan."

Paſſing over the circumſtances of the defence of the *memory* of Dr. Bentley, as a judge of elegant literature, againſt the attacks of Biſhop Lowth, with only this obſervation, that although we have no doubt but that the pamphlet of our author was excellent, yet we think to defend the literary character of his *great* uncle *was eaſy*. We ſhall with

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ſtill greater brevity mention his *viſion* of an inheritance—his domeſtic economy—his ſocial character of Garrick—Foote and the interlude of the Screen, in order to notice the Club held at the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, of which many of the members were men eminent for their talents.

" In one of theſe meetings it was ſuggeſted, and recommended to me to take up the character of a North Briton, as I had thoſe of an Iriſhman and a Weſt Indian. I obſerved, in anſwer to this, that I had not the ſame chance for ſucceſs as I had in my ſketch of O'Flaherty, for I had never reſided in Scotland, and ſhould be perfectly at a loſs to ſeek for the dialect of my hero. 'How could that be,' Fitzherbert obſerved, 'when I was in the very place to find it,' (alluding to the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, and the company we were in.) 'However,' he added, 'give your Scotchman character, and take your chance for his dialect. If you bring a Roman upon the ſtage, you don't make him ſpeak Latin.'—'No, no,' cried Foote; 'and if you don't make him *wear breeches*, Garrick will be much obliged to you. When I was at Stranraer, I went to the Kirk, where the Meſs-John was declaiming moſt furiouſly againſt luxury, and, as Heaven ſhall judge me, there was not a pair of ſhoes in the whole congregation.'

The characters of Goldſmith and Johnſon, as writers, are drawn in a manner that ſhows Mr. C. to whom, or *with* whom, they often ſat, had impreſſed upon his mind an intimate knowledge of the ſtrong and prominent traits of thoſe *originals*. With reſpect to the firſt, we cannot agree with him that it is neceſſary for a man to write an *epic* poem in order to be deemed a poet. Dorſet, " the grace of courts and Muſes' pride," acquired more fame by a few fortunate ſtanzas than Blackmore by his long file of *ponderous* folios. The reaſon why is ſufficiently obvious. Goldſmith did not poſſeſs the *ſolid* advantages of either, but he poſſeſſed more real genius than both, aye and more genius than even Churchill, whom, at the beginning of this work, our author ſo *liberally* praiſes. If a poet is to be deemed excellent in proportion to the bulk, and conſequent *weight*, of his works, the idea of ſpace may, with equal propriety, be extended to thoſe of a painter. Yet ſurely as much genius is diſplayed in the miniature portraits of Meyer, or the hiſtorical miniatures of Moſer, as in the *whole lengths* of Reynolds, or the animated groupes that *ſtill* ſeem to exiſt upon the canvas of Weſt.

The talents of Goldſmith were neither fully known to the public, nor, we fear, even to himſelf; depreſſed by imprudence, he was always "*ſtriving againſt the ſtream:*" but we conceive, that had his circumſtances been more affluent, that is, had he ever been taught the *value* of money, his comic effuſions would have been more finiſhed, his ſerious more ſublime.

We rather wonder to ſee the author of " Calvary" claſs Dr. Hill with John Bunyan and " the pious" Nelſon. Surely there never was a *trio* ſo ill ſorted. Bunyan, however wild and eccentric, unqueſtionably poſſeſſed a large portion of *original* genius; the latter was the intimate friend of Tillotſon *, which is a ſufficient eulogium, as it marks him a man of learning and taſte. Certainly theſe characters can ill accord; their works can bear little compariſon with thoſe of that literary Proteus, Dr. Hill; their fame is founded on a very different baſis, namely, on thoſe unaffected effuſions of *real piety* that, in our opinions, are, in many inſtances, as inimitable as they are ineſtimable.

" Who will ſay that Johnſon himſelf would have been ſuch a champion in literature, ſuch a front rank ſoldier in the fields of fame, if he had not been preſſed into the ſervice, and driven on to glory with the bayonet of ſharp neceſſity pointed at his back?"

It is hard to ſay what Johnſon would have been in affluence, and therefore not neceſſary to follow our author in his conjectures. Thus much we may obſerve, that his CHAMPION, it has ſtruck us, was a compound of ſtrong ſenſe, of elevated, but certainly not *univerſal* genius, of truth and honour, of credulity, and (for there is no diſguiſing it) egotiſm. From the picture which Mr. C. draws of him, he ſeems an inconſiſtent being; for, ſays he, which was actually the caſe, " he would have

* This excellent Prelate died in the arms of his pious friend, Mr. Nelſon, in 1694.

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put up prayers for early riſing, and laid in bed all day, and with the moſt active reſolutions poſſible been the moſt indolent man living. He was a good man by nature, a great man by genius." Granted: but, as we have always thought Goldſmith, we mean in company, was rated *below* the mark, ſo *we know* that Johnſon was frequently rated above it. Yet there was ſomething in his figure, and more in his manner, that gave importance to his obſervations, however trivial they might have been. It was alſo the faſhion to liſten to him with full as much attention as the diſciples of Socrates, whoſe character, we think, he endeavoured to imitate, beſtowed upon their maſter. A ſort of voluntary homage was paid to his all-commanding form and manner. He ſpoke but to decide. The revolutions of his mind may be diſcerned in the periods of his ſtile, which Mr. C. has well defined: they mark his character through ſeveral of its variations. Upon the ſubject of this extraordinary man we ſhould delight to dwell; but he has been ſo ably depicted by our author, that we muſt refer to the work, as we ſhould rather ſhade than heighten his colouring.

The father of Mr. C. was tranſlated to the ſee of Kilmore; a change "which placed him in a more civilized country, and lodged him in a better houſe. I continued my yearly viſits, and again went over to Ireland, and paſſed my whole ſummer receſs at Kilmore. This was the laſt viſit that our author paid to his parents. The good Biſhop died ſoon after; and his mother, after a ſhort but diſtreſſful period of illneſs, followed him to the grave.

Of theſe events Mr. C. ſpeaks with that tenderneſs which is ſo amiable a trait in his character. His ſiſter, who was a lady of conſiderable literary talents *, and as excellent as ſhe was, in one inſtance, unfortunate; we remember he properly terms her the beſt and moſt benevolent of human beings. "She," he ſays, "attended her parents in their laſt moments, and performed thoſe duties which my hard fortune would not ſuffer me to ſhare."

"Previous to theſe unhappy events, I had written my fourth comedy of *The Choleric Man* *, and left it with Mr. Garrick for repreſentation."—"It was a ſucceſsful play in its time, though it has not been ſo often before the public as the three that preceded it, and ſince Weſton's deceaſe has been laid entirely on the ſhelf."

The next piece that our author brought upon the ſtage, under the management of Mr. Garrick, was Timon of Athens. We have been always apt to eſteem the alteration of Shakſpeare, let our immortal Bard fall into whoſe hands he may, a rather hazardous undertaking. However, in this inſtance, it met with that ſucceſs which the ſcene of our author's, introduced in this work, convinces us his ſhare of the piece merited.

"*The Note of Hand* was the laſt piece of my writing that Mr. Garrick produced upon his ſtage before he parted with the property of Drury-lane Theatre, and withdrew from buſineſs."

In 1778 we find Mr. Henderſon, of whom we have a valuable account, upon the Drury lane ſtage, where he played the part of Edgar Atheling, (which we remember did not ſit very eaſy upon him,) in *The Battle of Haſtings*, which Mr. C. then brought out under the auſpices of Mr. Sheridan.

About this time died the Earl of Halifax; of whom our author ſays, "I never knew a man whoſe life, if circumſtantially detailed, would furniſh a more ſtriking and a more tragical cataſtrophe. Nature endowed him liberally with her gifts; fortune ſhowered her favours profuſely upon him; Providence repeatedly held forth the moſt extraordinary *vouchſafements*. What a mournful retroſpection!"

The acceſſion of Lord George Germaine to the ſeals for the Colonial Department produced a conſiderable alteration in the ſituation of Mr. C., who, from a ſubaltern in the office, was promoted to the poſt of Secretary. This change of circumſtances, as he had then four ſons at Weſtminſter School, and two daughters coming into the world, was certainly fortunate, as

* We once read in MS. a delightful poem on Senſibility by this lady; it has, we think, been publiſhed with others in a ſmall volume. She died about ſix years ſince.

* Acted 1775.

it

it put him greatly at his eaſe, and enabled him to preſs their education with advantage. It alſo, we think, gave him time to purſue his poetical ſtudies. He this winter (1779) brought out at Covent Garden Theatre his opera of *Calypſo*, "which," he ſays, "did not meet with ſucceſs proportioned to its merit." Of this our memories do not at preſent ſerve us to form a correct judgment.

"The next ſeaſon I wrote a comic opera, which I entitled *The Widow of Delphi*; *or*, *The Deſcent of the Deities*. But as I was going out of England, I did not ſend my copy to the preſs; and having now had it many years in my hands, by the frequent reviſions and corrections which I have had opportunities of giving to this manuſcript, I am encouraged to believe, that if I, or any after me, ſhall ſend it into the world, this drama will be conſidered as one of my moſt claſſical and creditable productions."

If we could, as we wiſh, follow our author in the detail of characters and anecdotes with which this work abounds, we ſhould make our critique ſtill longer than the volume that we are reviewing: thoſe reſpecting Lord George Germaine, Lord Rodney, and Sir Charles Douglas, are, as we have on other occaſions obſerved, ſo highly amuſing and inſtructive, that if it was fair ſo fully to anticipate the curioſity of the public, we ſhould exceedingly lament our want of ſpace; as it is, we can only hint, that we hope the *ſcanty ſamples* that we have already given, and ſhall hereafter give, will ſerve *as a taſte* to recommend the *whole piece*.

Of the motives that led to our author's journey through Portugal into Spain we can gather little, from his hints, that affords us any ſatisfactory light: we fear, knowing no more of this matter than he chooſes to develope, that he was, in the firſt inſtance, deceived by *his friend* the Abbé; we are certain that he was ill-treated by *ſomebody* during his reſidence there, we mean in pecuniary matters, and cruelly neglected after the concluſion of his negociation. Perhaps the *then* adminiſtration, though as little liable to it as any men, were themſelves impoſed upon; and this negociation, which we really think was a ſervice of danger to our author, was played off againſt ſome manœuvres at that period afloat in France. Perhaps—— but as there is no end to conjectures of this kind, we ſhall return to matters more within the ſcope of our underſtandings. Mr. C., his lady, and two lovely daughters, Elizabeth and Sophia, ſailed from Spithead, in the Milford frigate, on the 28th of April, 1780, and proceeded on their voyage to Liſbon: a dreadful voyage it was: ſtorms and tempeſts; a ſhip hardly *ſea-worthy*; and, laſtly, a ſhort action, in which a French frigate, of twenty-eight guns, was taken. All theſe things, however *pleaſant* in the recital, and intereſting in the hiſtory of this voyage, which is unqueſtionably a moſt intereſting part of the work, as the author has the happy art, an art concomitant to genius, of finding characters every where, muſt certainly have been ſufficiently diſagreeable to the ladies, whom, although they behaved, through ſcenes of diſtreſs and danger that would have appalled many *landſmen*, like heroines, we were glad to ſee ſafe on ſhore at Mrs. Duer's hotel, at Buenos Ayres. "The next day," ſays Mr. C., "the Commodore entertained us at Belem, and the day enſuing, he, with Captains Home and Popham, dined with us on board."

Here again we cannot avoid the temptation of extracting which our author ſo often throws in our way; he has, in this reſpect, much to anſwer for:— "On the 25th" (of May) "the ceremony of Corpus Chriſti took place in a day exceſſively ſultry, when the King and Prince walked with the Patriarch of Liſbon, the religious Orders, Knights of Chriſt, and Nobility of Portugal, through the ſtreets of which even the ruins were decorated with rich tapeſtries, ſilks, and velvets, forming at once a ſplendid and a melancholy ſcene. I was with my daughters at a houſe; and as they preſented themſelves at an open window in their Engliſh dreſſes, (and I may add, without vanity *, in all their native charms,) they moſt evidently arreſted the attention of the holy brotherhood in a manner that by no means harmonized with the ſolemnity of their office; more perfect wolves in ſheeps' clothing never were beheld."

"Early in the morning of the 30th,

* Vanity, if we may judge from the mezzotinto print, is certainly excuſable in a father ſpeaking of Miſs Cumberland.

I went

I went with my daughters, and ſome of our Naval friends, to Cintra, viſiting the palace of Queluz in the way. The terrors of an earthquake are evidently expreſſed in the conſtruction of this palace, which is nothing more than a long range of pavilions in the Mooriſh character, very richly furniſhed, and profuſely gilt. The heat was quite oppreſſive; but the ſhady walks and the delicious odour of the orange groves, the refreſhing ſight of the fountains and exquiſite beauty of the flowers in high bloom and boundleſs abundance, recompenſed all that we ſuffered by the mid-day violence of the burning ſun. In the romantic and more temperate retreat of Cintra we enjoyed the moſt enchanting ſcenes and proſpects nature can diſplay. The rock, the cork convent, and the ancient palace of Cintra, are objects that ſurpaſs deſcription. From the latter of theſe, the rock and town of Cintra, with all the country about it as far as to the palace of Mafra, till where it is bounded by the ſea, form a moſt ſuperb and intereſting ſcene: the interior of the caſtle is unfurniſhed; though the painted tiles, the gilded ceilings, and arrangement of the apartments, opening into parterres, cut out of the rock, in ſtories and terraces one above the other, is ſingularly grand and ſtriking. In one of the great chambers, the ceiling is ornamented with ſcutcheons of all the noble families in Portugal affixed to the necks of ſtags of no ordinary painting or deſign, and, though very ancient, their remarkable freſhneſs beſpeaks the extreme freſhneſs and dryneſs of the climate. In this collection the bearings and titles of the noble family of d'Aveiro had a conſpicuous ſtation, from which they are now diſlodged, and their very name expunged."

The political tranſactions which are included, or rather alluded to, in a ſeries of correſpondence betwixt Mr. C., the Abbé Huſſey, and Lord Hillſborough, we paſs over with the more pleaſure, becauſe, as we have already hinted, we fear their baſis was fallacious. What authority the former had to proceed to the Spaniſh Court we are yet to learn: in our opinions, the merit of the pending negociation was to be eſtimated by its ultimate ſucceſs. But however this may be, we find, that on the 8th of June, 1780, he left Liſbon, embarking in one of the Queen's barges, while his lady and daughters proceeded in the Milford's cutter, with the Firſt Lieutenant and Maſter, for Aldea Gallega. In this voyage and journey, though our author diſclaims, or rather leaves local deſcription to others, we find many intereſting traits; yet we can extract but little, as we wiſh to ſee him in *ſoundings*, or, in other words, at Madrid. He ſeems to have the ſame idea of travelling in thoſe countries through which he paſſed as will certainly poſſeſs the mind of every Engliſhman, whoſe happineſs it is, by comparative experience of the danger, dirt, and diſtreſs that he muſt encounter and behold, with the ſafety, cleanlineſs, and comfort, exhibited in a journey through his own, to find reaſon for the exertion of that patriot paſſion,

" Which weds his boſom to his native ſoil."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe. By Alexander Molleſon. [Glaſgow printed.] 8vo. pp. 221.

We take the author and the publiſher of this miſcellaneous volume to be the ſame perſon; and its contents are creditable to his taſte and judgment.

The book commences with an eſſay on " Highland Emigration;" in which the author combats the opinion of Lord Selkirk, that the emigration of the Highlanders is a meaſure of neceſſity, ariſing from the improved ſtate of landed property, and the impracticability of finding employment for them in this country, conſiſtently with their ancient unconquerable habits and genius.

Mr. Molleſon next conſiders the ſubject " of Divulging Private Letters or Converſation," &c.

After a ſhort poem on " the End of the Chriſtian and of the Infidel," we meet with a number of very ſenſible " Obſervations on the War of Britain with France;" theſe are followed by ſome admirable " Reflections on Intoxication," which cannot be too much nor too attentively read in many diſtricts of theſe iſlands.

Among the moſt laboured articles, is an eſſay entitled " Melody the Soul of Muſic;" including an ingenious ſuggeſtion of a new inſtrument, which Mr. Molleſon (the inventor) would call an octave violin. This eſſay, which

which had been before published, was candidly, though briefly, reviewed by us in our XXXIVth Volume, p. 111. Another Reviewer, however, treated it with so much asperity, that Mr. Mollefon has thought it neceſſary here to criticiſe that Gentleman's criticiſm at ſome length; and many readers will think that he has the beſt of the argument.

"The Sweets of Society; or, Recollections in Verſe of the Happy Scenes of Infancy and Youth," is a pleaſing poem; but will remain imperfect, till the author's Muſe ſhall dictate its concluſion, by adding the ſtages of Manhood and Old Age.

We have not room to notice the various remaining articles in this neat little volume; but may ſafely pronounce it worthy of the public attention.

The Wild Harp's Murmurs; or, Ruſtic Strains. By D. Service. 12mo.

In our XLIId Volume, p. 210, we reviewed a poem of Mr. Service's, and gave a brief account of its ſelf-taught author. Encouraged, we find, by commendation and patronage, he has here republiſhed the "Caledonian Herd-boy *" above alluded to, with near fifty other poems of various kinds, and many of them of conſiderable merit.

Arithmetical Queſtions on a New Plan: intended to anſwer the double Purpoſe of Arithmetical Inſtruction and Miſcellaneous Information. To which are ſubjoined, A Collection of Arithmetical Tables, Queſtions for Practical Examination, and a Copious Index of Perſons, Places, and Things, occaſionally treated of, or mentioned in the Work. Deſigned for the Uſe of Young Ladies. By William Butler, Teacher of Writing, Accounts, and Geography, in Ladies' Schools. The Fourth Edition, enlarged. 12mo.

On a compariſon of the preſent edition of this excellent work with that which preceded it, we find at leaſt *one-third* of it new; it may therefore well be ſaid to be *enlarged*. The labour which Mr. Butler has evidently beſtowed in exploring new ſources of inſtruction deſerves our higheſt commendation; and we do not fear contradiction from any one competent to judge of the contents of his book, when we ſay, that we do not know a volume of its ſize in the Engliſh language, that contains ſo much rational entertainment and valuable information.—We ſhall only add, that the words in the title-page, "deſigned for the uſe of Young Ladies," may convey an improper impreſſion, to the prejudice in ſome degree of its reception; for there is not any part of the book which, to our underſtandings, is not juſt as ſuitable to youth of the male ſex as of the female; and we recommend it, with perfect confidence, to the parents, guardians, and inſtructors of the riſing generation, as a work of extraordinary merit and utility.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, diſplayed in a Series of Select Engravings, repreſenting the moſt beautiful, curious, and intereſting Ancient Edifices of this Country, with an hiſtorical and deſcriptive Account of each Subject. By John Britton. Parts III, IV, and V. 4to.

We have been induced by the really important nature of this work, illuſtrative of Britiſh hiſtory and topography, to depart from our uſual plan, of not reviewing publications while they are only in progreſs.

Our XLVIIIth Volume poſſeſſed the reader with our opinion of Mr. Britton's qualifications for his preſent undertaking. The Parts now under notice compriſe hiſtorical accounts and deſcriptions, accompanied by engravings of Temples and Round Churches, including St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge (three plates), St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton, (three plates), and the Temple Church, London, (two plates); and of Stone Croſſes (fifteen plates), including thoſe at Cricklade (Wilts), Corwen (Merionethſhire), Carraton (Cornwall), Carew (Pembrokeſhire), the White Croſs (near Hereford), the Black Friars Croſs (at Hereford), Market Croſs at Cheddar (Somerſetſhire), Geddington (Northamptonſhire), two plates, the Queen's Croſs (near Northampton), two plates, Waltham Croſs (Hertfordſhire), Malmſbury Croſs (Wilts), Glouceſter Croſs, Coventry Croſs, Glaſtonbury Croſs (Somerſetſhire), Wincheſter Croſs, Croſs at Leighton Buzzard, Stourhead (Wilts), Chicheſter Croſs, two plates; and the Door-way to St. Mary's Church, Marlborough.

In

* The author himſelf was for five years a herd-boy in Scotland, and never received any education.

In the Embelliſhments of this Work, Mr. Britton has fully made good his promiſes to the public; the engravings are executed in a very ſuperior ſtyle, and reflect honour on the artiſts employed.

The letter-preſs deſcriptions, in which we underſtand Mr. B. has been liberally aided by ſome of the beſt antiquaries in the kingdom, are extremely amuſing as well as intereſting, and ſhow our author to poſſeſs that equal portion of induſtry and acuteneſs, ſo neceſſary to render antiquarian reſearch ſucceſsful, and ſucceſs truly uſeful.

An Hiſtorical Account of Corſham Houſe, in Wiltſhire; the Seat of Paul Cobb Methuen, Eſq., with a Catalogue of his celebrated Collection of Pictures. Dedicated to the Patrons of the Britiſh Inſtitution; and embracing a conciſe Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Fine Arts: With a Brief Account of the different Schools; and a Review of the progreſſive State of the Arts in England. Alſo Biographical Sketches of the Artiſts whoſe Works conſtitute this Collection. By John Britton. Embelliſhed with a View and Plan of the Houſe. 8vo.

This copious title-page leaves no reader doubtful of the fare that awaits him in the book. Mr. Methuen poſſeſſes a moſt rare and valuable collection of paintings of the beſt maſters; and they are here all noticed, with the names of the artiſts affixed, and accompanied with biographical ſketches of thoſe artiſts, as well as anecdotes and characters of the pictures themſelves. Mr. Britton's Introductory Eſſay on the Fine Arts contains many ſtriking remarks on the different ſchools of painting, and particularly on the cauſes that for a long time ſeemed to damp the efforts of Britiſh artiſts; cauſes which we hope have now in a great meaſure ceaſed to operate.

We remember reading a few years back a very intereſting account of the Methuen family in our author's "Beauties of Wiltſhire;" of which work the promiſed third volume ſtill remains a *deſideratum*.

The Looking Glaſs: A true Hiſtory of the early Years of an Artiſt; calculated to awaken the Emulation of Young Perſons of both Sexes in the Purſuit of every laudable Attainment; particularly in the Cultivation of the Fine Arts. By Theophilus Marcliffe. 12mo.

This ſmall volume profeſſes to relate what was done for a long time by an infant artiſt under every diſadvantage of an humble ſituation and a total abſence of inſtruction and aſſiſtance. The ſtory here given is dreſſed in all the plainneſs of truth.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

We have nothing to communicate this month from the Haymarket Theatre in the way of novelty, except to notice Mr. Rae's performance of *Hamlet*.

Though we generally forbear to offer any remarks reſpecting performances on benefit-nights, as on thoſe occaſions actors, conſcious of being ſurrounded by their friends, are induced to ſtep into characters in which they would not otherwiſe be tolerated; yet we ſee no reaſon why we ſhould not on any occaſion offer our tribute to real merit. —On the 12th, Mr. Rae took for his benefit the play of *Hamlet*, with *The Hunter of the Alps*; and, notwithſtanding the heat of the day, and the Gala at Vauxhall in honour of the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, he had an overflowing houſe. His performance of Hamlet was marked throughout with great taſte and diſcrimination; we muſt, however, particularize his ſoliloquy on Death, which was admirably delivered; and he was received throughout with reiterated plaudits.—In *Felix (Hunter of the Alps)*, we do not think that Mr. Rae loſt any thing by a compariſon with his predeceſſor Elliſton.

On the 12th, a performance of rather a novel nature, was produced at the Large Theatre in the Lyceum, Strand, by Mr. Palmer, of Drury-lane Theatre, entitled "PORTRAITS OF THE LIVING AND THE DEAD." It is divided into three acts, and conſiſts of Lectures upon Heads, after the manner of the celebrated George Alexander Stevens. The author

author has introduced into his deſcriptions of the numerous characters that he exhibits, a great deal of point, genuine humour, and juſtneſs of remark. Mr. Palmer is the ſole performer, and repreſents the characters of many of the portraits produced with much ſpirit and ability. He proceeded through an infinite variety of thoſe characters, which, by their folly or eccentricity, are rendered proper objects for the application of ridicule; but alſo introduced with due eulogium others whoſe virtues render them examples for general imitation.—In the firſt act, he was extremely happy in a farcical account of an Old Bailey trial, and the ſpeeches of Counſel on both ſides; the portraits of the proſecutor and priſoner being exhibited to the audience. His ſatirical lecture on the heads of two Italian Opera Singers, with his eulogium on the inimitable tones of two natives of our own country, Mrs. Billington and Mr. Braham, were extremely well received by the auditors. An intereſting Tale in the ſecond Act, where the characters of a benevolent Jew and a Quaker are drawn by the author with exquiſite taſte and feeling, excited great admiration. His obſervations on the head of the late Naval Hero, Nelſon, were extremely appoſite, and were pronounced amid the enthuſiaſtic and repeated plaudits of his auditory. He was equally happy in his delineation of Mr. Pitt and Buonaparté. One or two faſtidious Gentlemen in the Boxes took offence at this part of the Lecture, and called to Mr. Palmer to withdraw it; but the reſt of the company roſe and inſiſted on its being continued. The contending parties, for a ſhort time, occaſioned ſome confuſion; when Mr. Palmer, addreſſing the audience, ſaid, it was his duty, as well as his wiſh, to withdraw ſuch part of the performance as might be diſapproved by any of the company. This inclination to give general ſatisfaction had a good effect; and the entertainment cloſed amid tumults of applauſe.—Mr. Palmer diſplays the portraits on a long table, covered with green cloth, behind which he ſtands. His delivery is eaſy, and perfectly appropriate to the different characters that he pourtrays. The Lecture has been frequently repeated to full houſes, and Mr. Palmer rewarded by the ſtrongeſt marks of approbation. The Lecture, we underſtand, is written by Mr. Cherry, of Drury-lane Theatre, Author of the Soldier's Daughter, the Travellers, and ſeveral other favourite pieces, and promiſes to be a very popular entertainment. The portraits (about 40 in number) are the work of De Wilde; and the intervals between the acts are filled by the muſic of the Pandean Minſtrels.

We extract the following from Mr. Palmer's bill of fare:—

ACT I.

PROLOGUE AND EXORDIUM.

Characters, Deſcriptive, Picturesque, and Satirical.

1. John Bull.
2. His brother, Mr. Patrick Bull.
3. Doctor Kilmano—and his Armorial Bearings.
4. Miſs Catharine Blubber.
5. Simple Nature.
6. Nature adorned—a full bottom—and a Compendium of Legiſlative Erudition.
7. Aminadab Lanklocks, and Timothy Tripeface—Legal Deciſion—and Caledonian Oratory.
8. NELSON'S GLORY — and BRITANNIA'S TEARS.

ACT II.

1. A Beau of the 17th Century—Wilks—and Sir Harry Wildair.
2. A Modern Crop—The Wildair of the 18th Century—and an Opera Hat.
3. The Simplex Munditiis—an Engliſh Married Woman.
4. A Belle of the Year 1770.
5. *Nobody*—but would be *Some-body*, rejected by *Every-body*—and may belong to *Any body*.
6. *Nothing* converted to *Something*—and *Something* reduced to *Nothing*.
7. A Lady in the Clouds—or Curtains drawn.
8. The Veil of Prudence rejected, and its fatal Conſequences.
9. Sam Spritſail—A French Sailor—Rigging a-la-Mode de Londres and a-la-Mode de Paris.
10. An Old Maid.
11. The Ceſtus of Venus.
12. Dickey Winterbottom, an Old Bachelor.
13. Signor Cantabili Grazioza, and Signor Pompoſa de Furioſo.
14. Ebenezer Stiffskirt.
15. Mr. Iron-heart Steel-fiſt, a Pariſh Officer.
16. A young Female Mendicant.

17. Enoch Iſſachar (a Jew).
18. A daſhing inebriated Blood of Faſhion.

ACT III.

1. Homer.
2. Dick Fetlock.
3. Jockies of all ſorts.
4. Mr. Pitt.
5. Hobby Horſes.
6. Connubial Happineſs, and Miſery.
7. How to keep a Huſband.
8. How to retain the Affections of a Wife.
9. Engliſh and French Liberty.
10. A new-made Emperor and King-maker.
11. A portable Solitude.
12. Suds the Barber.
13. The firſt Britiſh Comic Lecturer, and his Coadjutor.
14. PALMER, and his new Company of Comedians.
15. His Petition—and Farewell.

POETRY.

RUMOUR.

AN ODE.

HARK! amid the murm'ring throng
Heard ye not the boding cry?
Wild Conjecture's buſy tongue,
And ever-brooding Calumny?
Shrieks of death-denouncing woe,
With mingled burſts of pity flow.

Rumour! haſte! the tale begin,
Falt'ring accents, viſage pale,
Foretell War's accurſed din;
Now you load with ſighs the gale;
Speak, O ſpeak! in thought we bleed,
Let the doleful tale proceed.

Say, does mad Ambition bold
Spur his courſer to the field?
Does Innocence lay ſtark and cold?
Do the gallant armies yield?
Why muſt murder's work be done,
To ſpurn at Jove, and blot the ſun?

Oft you tell, by demons driven,
Furious winds the veſſel throw
On the high wave up to Heaven;
Then, falling in the gulf below,
Cloſing ſurges inſtant ſweep
Seamen to the wat'ry deep.

Ceaſe, O ceaſe! nor rend my heart;—
Now I mark thy alter'd eye,
Defamation lends a dart.
Hark! the yell of Obloquy;
Hear me, and in mercy ſpare
A *Stranger* and a *Princeſs* fair.

Fondly you to courts remove,
And each half-form'd hint explain;
Plot, intrigue, amour, you love:
Thus, with ever-veering brain,
Conſtant you anticipate
All the wretched work of Fate.

July, 1806. W. AUSTIN.

SONNET.

AH! did a ſigh eſcape my breaſt?
And did I whiſper *Harriet*'s name?
Too ſure that ſigh love's throb confeſt,
And fancy winnows up the flame!

Ideal joys why thus ariſe?
And hope why ſhed *thy* flatt'ring beam?
For ah! theſe heaves—theſe ſtruggling ſighs,
Betray them all *illuſion's dream!*

Yet would I fan the latent fire,
And fain would ſtill deluded be,
Rather than check *one ſond deſire*,
Or loſe a *thought*—that dwells on *thee*.
O! then let one ſoft glance in pity own,
To *Harriet*'s breaſt theſe throbs are not unknown!

21ſt July, 1806. W. F.

SONNET.

ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

WHEN firſt I ſaw thee beautiful and young,
My heart confeſt a ſoft, a pleaſing pain;
But when I heard the muſic of thy tongue,
Love led me captive with reſiſtleſs chain.

Then did I liſt' to Hope's deluſive voice,
And dar'd believe that what ſhe ſaid was true; [joice,
Then Fancy bade my youthful heart re-
And pourtray'd years of happineſs with you.

But oft, within this tranſitory ſcene,
Hope will illume with colours far too bright;
And Fancy oft will lend a tranſient beam,
To leave the ſoul in ten-fold darker night.

Thus

Thus have my dreams of bliſs diſſolv'd in air,
And left my heart a victim to deſpair.
Aug. 13, 1806. T. G.

A GLOOMY PICTURE OF LIFE.

YOUTH decays and pleaſure flies;
What are then life's tranſient joys?
If moments of delight fleet faſt,
The hours of ſorrow ling'ring laſt:
Does rapt'rous love, or friendſhip warm,
The young unpractis'd boſom charm,
Love droops and dies as ſoon as bleſt,
Friendſhip's but intereſt confeſt:
Do ties of kindred bind the heart,
Death ſteps between and points his dart:
If worldly pleaſure cheat the mind,
Or ſerious ſtudies, more refin'd,
Folly her votary will betray,
And Wiſdom treads a thorny way:
Doth honour, wealth, or fame, allure,
What certain ills do theſe enſure!
What toil and care inceſſant coſt,
Perhaps in one ſhort moment loſt!
Thus fading joys, and care, and ſtrife,
Prepare us for a better life.

A CHEERFUL PICTURE OF LIFE.

IF youth and pleaſure ſwift decay,
Enjoy the bleſſings while they ſtay,
Nor let a peeviſh diſcontent
Pervert the good of Heav'n's intent.
Life's ſunſhine ſtill muſt have its gloom,
Nor without thorns the roſes bloom:
Love's pureſt joys too may decline,
Or hallow'd friendſhip's, more divine;
Yet life would ſtagnate robb'd of theſe,
Unconſcious loſe the charm to pleaſe.
If Nature's deareſt ties are broke,
Affection mourns the heart-felt ſtroke;
Yet virtue from deſpair can ſave,
And points to hope beyond the grave.
While ſocial pleaſures too impart
Their aid to ſoothe the wounded heart,
Good humour tells the jocund tale,
And laugh, and ſong, and mirth, prevail;
From others' joy we catch a ray,
That brightens ſtill life's varied way:
If health her bleſſings don't deny,
Content may well the reſt ſupply:
Does wealth unfold her ample ſtore,
Abundance will relieve the poor:
If Fortune hides her ſmiling face,
Is virtuous poverty diſgrace?
And moderated wiſhes will
Secure us independence ſtill.
Learning preſents her treaſur'd lore,
The claſſic page as we explore;
Exhauſtleſs views expand the mind,
And ſweet reſources thence we find.
From dullneſs, ſpleen, and care, and ſtrife,
The fancied miſeries of life.
Thus then improve the gifts of Heav'n,
Nor ſlight the bounties wiſely given.
Clerkenwell, 9th Aug. 1806. C. W.

MODERN SONNETS.

THE PEASANT BOY.

A FANCY SKETCH.

LOOK! Thomas! look upon that Peaſant Boy! [are ſpread;
See! o'er his cheek health's roſy tints
Blue is his eye—irradiate with joy,
And gloſſy curls thick clutter o'er his head.
See! there he ſits on yonder hillock green,
Plucking the cuckow-print or primroſe pale. [ſeen
Anon! he ſtarts—and "Hat in hand" is
Chaſing the butterfly along the dale.
How various his purſuits!—See! clings he now [oak,
With ſinewy arm the tempeſt-beaten
For neſt of crow which ſwings on top-moſt bough. [*ones* croak.
And hark! I hear the callow *young*
He ſteals the *Innocents*——But what avail his *riches!*
For ſee! yon ſcraggling branch has rent his SUNDAY BREECHES!

JACOB QUIRK.

Grub-ſtreet, Aug. 8, 1806.

THE STORM.

A SUBLIME AND HIGHLY DESCRIPTIVE MODERN EFFUSION.

HARK! heard ye not the deep-mouth'd thunder growl? [fly,
See! ſee ye not the lambent lightning
With ſinuous flaſh athwart the murky ſky, [reſts *howl?*
Whilſt *whiſtling* winds thro' leafleſs fo-
How dreadful is this hour!—Methinks I hear
The cry of mariner upon the ſeas,
Clinging to ſome rude rock his hands and knees, [tear.
Whilſt guſhes from his eye the burning
Methinks e'en now, upon ſome mountain wild,
A victim to the fury of the ſtorm,
The anguiſh'd mother cloſer claſps her child, [ing form.
Or wraps her 'kerchief round its ſhiv'r-
Then ſinking mid the elemental din,
Groans out to mercy for a GLASS OF GIN!

JACOB QUIRK.

Grub-ſtreet, Aug. 8, 1806.

LEISURE

LEISURE AMUSEMENTS. No. XXVII.

To thoſe who have peruſed "la Tactique of Voltaire," it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing on its merits; and to thoſe who have not peruſed that poem, it is only neceſſary to mention, that it is not inferior to the other poetical productions of that ingenious author. To both deſcriptions of readers, it is preſumed, as it has not yet appeared in Engliſh, an imitation of it in that language will not be unacceptable. In the following attempt, which I have entitled an imitation, I flatter myſelf I have preſerved all that was valuable in the original, and have confined my retrenchments to local and temporary alluſions, which abound too much in the poetry of Voltaire. Theſe I have ſometimes imitated, and ſometimes ſubſtituted original matter in their ſtead. I have likewiſe, in ſome parts, ventured an addition, where perhaps it was not warranted by a retrenchment. The latter part of the poem is moſtly original. The liberties I have taken I do not conſider inconſiſtent with the term imitation.

TACTICS.

Imitated from the French of VOLTAIRE.

In this unweildy Kraken of a town,
To ev'ry cockney of ſuch high renown,
There is a ſhop, the bookworm's choice retreat,
Where authors often rival authors meet;
Together join to blame a taſteleſs nation,
And talk each other into reputation;
Where books on all the ſciences abound,
But yet where good books are not always found.
As in this ſhop, one day, I lately ſat,
Lounging away an hour in idle chat,
While pointing to a book, with aſpect ſage,
Thus ſpoke the Jacob Tonſon of the age:
"That work will ſuit your taſte, I make no doubt;
A curious volume, Sir, and juſt *come out*.
I really think, with all due condeſcenſion,
It is well worthy your mature attention.
Its ſubject ev'ry ſubject far tranſcends;
On it our happineſs, our all depends.
It is on Tactics, Sir, and all muſt know,
To that great art we ev'ry bleſſing owe.
An art but little known in Greece and Rome— [home."
Permit me, Sir, to ſend the volume
"Tactics!" cried I, "a pond'rous folio too!
The title, I confeſs, is ſomething new.
True, this important work I have not ſeen.
Tactics! I know not what the word can mean."
"Strange!" anſwer'd he, "that one of your diſcerning,
Poſſeſſing ſuch a fund of uſeful learning,
Should of an art in ignorance remain,
By which immortal glory you might gain.
This term, of which with ſuch ſurpriſe you ſpeak, [Greek.
Is Engliſh, Sir, and well deriv'd from
It means the art, the great important art,
Which power o'er thouſands can to one impart.
The nobleſt genius, the moſt daring mind,
May in this ſtudy full employment find."
Teas'd by his arguments, the book I bought,
Believing ev'ry line with wiſdom fraught;
And vainly thought myſelf ſupremely bleſt,
That ſuch a ſtore of knowledge I poſſeſs'd.
A work, I thought, which merited ſuch praiſe, [days;
At leaſt ſhould teach me to prolong my
Or, if a length of life it could not give,
Should teach me how contentedly to live;
My taſte reform, my paſſions to ſubdue,
And Reaſon's dictates conſtantly purſue.
The book comes home——I bolt my ſtudy door,
And o'er each line, with eager eyes, I pore.
Good Heav'ns! ſome demon ſure the volume wrote, [throat!
It taught me how—to cut my neighbour's
Taught by this book, the truths ſublime I know, [ago,
That a poor prieſt, ſome hundred years
His leiſure to amuſe by ſchool-boy tricks,
Once brimſtone and ſalt-petre chanc'd to mix;
That rais'd a certain height, a leaden ball
Will always to a certain level fall;
That death, when from a brazen tube it flies,
Too ſwift to be obſerv'd by human eyes,
Soon from its courſe direct, compell'd to ſwerve,
In falling forms—a parabolic curve!
And certain red automata o'erthrows,
If plac'd by certain rules in certain rows.
In ſhort, this book the cut-throat's art diſplays,
And deeds of death alone obtain its praiſe.
Sword, muſket, dagger, blunderbuſs, or pike,
It matters little what the things be like,
All, if they anſwer one great end, to kill,
Are noble ſpecimens of human ſkill.

Still

Still as we read, proceeds the grand de-
sign,
And deeds of glory brighten ev'ry line.
Of certain heroes next theſe pages tell,
Whom in the toils of glory none excel,
Whoſe modeſt courage always ſhuns the
light, [night.
But with refulgence blazes forth—at
Thus, in ſome hollow road conceal'd they
lie,
Till Night aſſerts her empire o'er the ſky.
When mortals ſeek repoſe from care in
ſleep, [creep,
Then from their hiding place theſe heroes
And ready arm'd, with ſilent ſtep and ſlow,
They to ſome peaceful neighb'ring city
go;
O'er ev'ry obſtacle their arts prevail,
They ſtab the centinels—the walls they
ſcale—
And all their noble energies employ,
To rob, to raviſh, murder, and deſtroy.
Horror now reigns—crime faſt to crime
ſucceeds, [bleeds.
And the houſe blazes, while its owner
The huſband ſlain—they next debauch
the wife,
And ev'n the helpleſs infants' rob of life.
At laſt, fatigu'd with ſuch heroic toils,
Beſmear'd with blood, and laden with
their ſpoils,
All outward ſhow of mercy they diſdain,
And laugh—drink—ſing, amidſt the heaps
of ſlain.
Next morning, with a meek and ſolemn air,
To church this truly pious band repair,
To thank the Lord for what their arms
had done, [rels won.
Their foes thus vanquiſh'd, and the lau-
To tell him, in a certain natal tone,
They always put their truſt in him alone.
Without his aid, whoſe wiſh they but
fulfil,
They could not rob or raviſh, burn or kill.
Thus mortals claim their great Creator's
aid
To devaſtate that world his goodneſs made.
Shock'd at an art ſo exquiſitely vile,
A compound baſe of cruelty and guile,
Enrag'd to him who ſold the book I flew,
And on his counter the curs'd volume
threw. [tics tell
"Begone!" cried I, "your horrid Tac-
To thoſe who emulate a place in hell!
Thoſe who ſuch miſ'ry in the world create,
Thoſe ſtyl'd by weak unthinking mortals
Great.
To that proud hero, whoſe ambitious ſoul,
Vainly aſpires all Europe to controul,
This curious treatiſe you ſhould doubt-
leſs ſend, [mend:
He is a judge, and will the work com-
His martial deeds make many a widow
ſigh, [eye.
And draw the tears from many a parent's
Fool that he was! true glory to reſign,
And drop its laurels at Ambition's ſhrine!
But ſend this treatiſe not to him alone;
Can Britain boaſt no heroes of her own?
Are all her days of martial glory paſt,
And was Culloden's hero then the laſt?
Go, miſcreant vile! I never can believe
That mortals could this gift of life re-
ceive, [ſpend,
Thus the ſhort fleeting moment to miſ-
And an all-bounteous Deity offend:
The marks of our loſt ſplendor to efface,
By actions ſo extravagantly baſe.
The gout, catarrh, the fever, dropſy, ſtone,
And many greater ills to ſome well known,
Vile quacks, who make pretence to heal-
ing knowledge, [college,
Some from a dung cart, others from a
Would chequer life ſufficiently with care,
And give enough of victims to deſpair,
Without this art, which quite deſtroys
repoſe,
This art to manufacture human woes.
That hero I deteſt, whate'er his name,
Who leaves humanity to graſp at fame.
Such are thoſe monſters we great men
miſcall,
And, ev'n from Cyrus, I deteſt them all.
Talents and vice are in them all com-
bin'd; [mankind.
Talents to bleſs, but hearts to curſe
Their praiſes let the venal bard rehearſe,
And with their deeds of blood degrade
his verſe; [field;
Deſcribe their ſkill and courage in the
Tell, at their dread approach, how armies
yield;
I heed him not—ſtill heroes I deteſt,
And ſhun them, as I would another peſt.
Nay, ev'n when Homer's lines their deeds
relate, [hate."
The more I read, the more thoſe deeds I
Indignant thus, while loudly I de-
claim'd
On acts for perfidy and murder fam'd.
Againſt the authors of ſuch ſyſtems rag'd,
And war with Homer's fierce banditti
wag'd,
It chanc'd a hero of the fighting trade
Heard all the harſh reflections I had made.
Though young, yet rank and honours he
had gain'd, [ſtain'd.
For often had his ſword with blood been
This his attire announc'd, while all could
trace
More than heroic virtue in his face.
He ſeem'd endu'd with all the virtuous
prize, [wile.
Brave, but humane; though unaſſuming,

"I own,"

" I own," ſaid he, " you have too juſt a cauſe [plauſe.
Thus from ſome heroes to withhold ap-
Their art, I know, muſt ſhock the feeling mind, [kind.
And ſeem the needleſs ſcourge of human-
But had men always been by feeling ſway'd, [play'd.
War's bloody banner ne'er had been diſ-
And e'er we venture Tactics to deſpiſe,
We firſt ſhould learn to make men good and wiſe.
While anguiſh gliſtens in the orphan's eye,
Who can the ſad effects of war deny?
But, though thus forc'd its horrors to conſeſs, [ſeſs.
Alas! we ſcarce can hope to make them
Can we reform man's nature? cleanſe the heart?
Or make the vicious act a virtuous part?
Vice rules the world; and from the earlieſt days
Scarce one event deſerves our honeſt praiſe.
All hiſt'ry's ample page is crimſon'd o'er,
And vice now reigns, juſt as it reign'd of yore. [Danes
Cain ſlew his brother, and our brother
Spread devaſtation over Britiſh plains.
Aſk the Peruvian, or the mild Hindoo,
If it was Cain alone his brother ſlew?
Go! aſk the African, but bluſh for ſhame,
Nor longer boaſt of Britain's guilty fame.
And, as your cheeks ſtill feel the virtuous glow, [ſtill flow,
While down thoſe cheeks the guilty tears
Reflect, that Tactics can alone prevent
Thoſe ſtill more dreadful evils you lament. [endure
For Tactics caus'd them; and they muſt
'Till the ſame horrid art ſhall work a cure. [duce,
" This art both good and evil may pro-
For, like all arts, 'tis ſubject to abuſe.
It frees the captive, makes the freeman ſlave, [gave.
And robs the tyrant of the power it
Thus, though the injur'd negro now we view [crew,
The ill-us'd drudge of a low miſcreant
When taught this noble art, we ſoon ſhall ſee [be free.
He too can break his chains, and dare
Had the poor Mexicans this art but known,
The power of Cortez they had ſoon o'erthrown;
They ne'er had learnt the Chriſtian uſe of fire,
Nor ſeen their chief in agonies expire.
How would you like to ſee ſome hoſtile band
Uſurp dominion o'er your native land;
Through Lombard-ſtreet with Gallic freedom range, [Exchange;
Ranſack the Bank, and plough the Roy'l
Burn all your Biſhops, pull your churches down, [crown?
And rob your aged Sov'reign of his
Or cauſe the climax of true Engliſh grief,
Roaſt all your cooks, and eat up all your beef? [thoſe
Would you, then, pour out your abuſe on
Who ventur'd forth their progreſs to oppoſe?
A ſurgeon's aid 'twere folly to refuſe,
Becauſe Sangradoes ſometimes lancets uſe;
Or from a bleeding always to refrain,
Becauſe the lancet gives a little pain.
Believe me, Sir, it needs good dogs to keep [ſheep.
From hungry wolves your unreſiſting
Heroic actions are not always crimes,
And wars are render'd juſt, by unjuſt times. [rent's breaſt,
Thus the ſame ſword may pierce a pa-
And guard with filial care a parent's reſt: [foe,
The paſſive ſteel is neither friend nor
The man alone has guilt who aims the blow. [alone,
" Then let our blame extend to him
Who wars for ſome baſe purpoſe of his own; [ſway,
Who, prompted by a boundleſs luſt for
Exiſts alone to murder and betray.
He who thus ſtains with blood the path to fame,
Deſerves an immortality—of ſhame.
But to the youth, whoſe gen'rous actions tend
The injur'd unprotected to defend;
Who ventures to the field, and bravely fights
To ſave his country, or protect its rights;
To him our praiſe we freely ſhould beſtow,
For praiſe to him is but a debt we owe.
Such were our fathers—Britons brave and free, [be."
And ſuch may Britons always prove to
Here the young ſoldier ended his defence, [ſenſe.
And prov'd the force of eloquence and
But though thus driv'n completely from the field,
I ſtill ſeem loath the victory to yield.
Still with the dire effects of war impreſs'd,
One hope I fondly cheriſh in my breaſt,
That yet a time may come when wars ſhall ceaſe, [peace.
And all the world enjoy the ſweets of

July 18th, 1806. HERANIO.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from page* 65.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *June* 9.

THE Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Property Tax, Iriſh Debenture, Revenue Regulation, Spirit Duty, Butter Package, Firſt Fruits, Public Office Franking, and a number of private Bills.

The Iriſh Defence Repeal, and Sugar Duty Drawback Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, *June* 10.—The Iriſh Stamp Duty Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe was afterwards occupied in conſidering the caſe of Lord Melville.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 11.—After the diſcuſſion on the caſe of Lord Melville had terminated, a converſation aroſe on the effect of recruiting for limited ſervice.

Lord Hawkeſbury argued in favour of taking the opinions of General Officers, and moved for copies of their anſwers.—He was ſupported by the

Duke of Montroſe, who declared that theſe Letters had wrought a change in his ſentiments.

Lord Mulgrave was of the ſame opinion; and after ſome remarks in favour of limited ſervice from the Earl of Moira and Lord Grenville, the motion was loſt without a diviſion.

THURSDAY, *June* 12.—The Lord Chancellor declared, that Lord Melville had been acquitted of all the charges brought againſt him, and that the impeachment was accordingly diſmiſſed.

FRIDAY, *June* 13.—The Lords delivered their opinions on the clauſes in the Mutiny Bill, reſpecting limited ſervice.

The Duke of Montroſe, Earl Camden, and Lords Boringdon, Hardwicke, Hawkeſbury, Weſtmorland, and Mulgrave, ſpoke againſt it; and

The Duke of Glouceſter, and Lords Holland, Moira, and Grenville, in favour of it. On a diviſion, there were —For the clauſe, 94—Againſt it, 31—Majority, 63.

TUESDAY, *June* 17.—Lord Hawkeſbury propoſed an amendment to the Mutiny Bill, as to the period of ſervice: for, looking to the meaſure as permanent, he conceived it fraught with the moſt injurious conſequences; as we were giving the ſoldier the opportunity of quitting the ſervice at the very period when he became moſt valuable. The effect of his amendment, therefore, was, that Parliament ſhould interfere no farther with the exiſting ſyſtem of recruiting, than to provide that it ſhould not go beyond the term of twenty years.

The Earl of Lauderdale replied to the arguments of the mover, and read extracts from letters ſent to him by General Campbell, ſtating, that nearly half the recruits who had enliſted for the Marines ſince February laſt were men who would not enliſt for an indefinite period.—The amendment was then negatived, and the Bill paſſed.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 18.—The Chelſea Hoſpital Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Grenville expatiated on the ſubject of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Scotland, and on the immenſe arrears of appeals from that country. He went in detail into the cauſes of the delays in the Scotch Courts; and obſerved, that the principal alterations which he ſhould ſuggeſt were, that the Court ſhould be divided into three chambers of concurrent juriſdiction, each conſiſting of five Judges; that the purſuer ſhall be required in his ſummons to ſtate the facts of the caſe, ſeparate from the law; and the defender, in his defences, to deny or admit them; that upon ſuch denial or admiſſion an iſſue of fact may be directed to be tried by a Jury, at the application of either party, or the diſcretion of the Court; that the judgment of each chamber may be reviſed by the remaining ten Judges, ſitting in a Court of Review; and that appeals ſhall be to the Houſe of Lords only from the final judgment of the Court

Court of Review. He then ſtated a variety of regulations, calculated to expedite appeals from inferior Courts; and concluded with reading his Reſolutions *ſeriatim*.

The Duke of Montroſe, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Hawkeſbury, ſeverally concurred with the intention of Lord Grenville.

THURSDAY, *June* 19.—The Petition of Juſtice Fox was read, ſtating the ruin to which he was expoſed, and the various circumſtances of vexation and embarraſſment to which he was liable, during the protracted examination of his conduct, and praying relief.

Lord Grenville expatiated at great length on the nature of the caſe; ſhowed the hardſhips which the Judge had encountered, in pointed terms; and moved, that the proceedings in it be deferred till this day two months; the effect of which would be, that it could not be revived in the ſame ſhape.

The Marquis of Abercorn ſaid, if this motion were carried, both this country and Ireland would have to lament the conſequences. In a long ſpeech replete with facts, connected with the evidence, he diſcuſſed the conduct of Juſtice Fox; repreſented the great importance of preſerving the adminiſtration of juſtice pure in Ireland; and expoſed the enormous exactions, in the way of fines, under the authority of this Judge. In one circuit he had levied fines to the amount of 1435l.: there were annually two circuits; and ſuppoſing all the other Judges to exerciſe the ſame degree of oppreſſion, the annual ſum in this way extorted would amount to 34,440l.

Lord Eldon and the Lord Chancellor both entered their proteſts againſt quaſhing the proceedings: the latter, in particular, made a moſt eloquent ſpeech on the advantages of an uninfluenced trial by jury; and concluded with aſſerting, that it was impoſſible they could ſtir a ſtep in this affair without the Commons agreed with them.

The Earls of Moira and Hardwicke ſpoke againſt the motion; and the Earls of Spencer and Weſtmoreland in favour of it; when there appeared—For it, 25—Againſt it, 16—Majority 9.

FRIDAY, *June* 20.—The Iriſh Malt, Mutiny, Chelſea Allowance, and Dublin Paving Bill, received the Royal Aſſent.

MONDAY, *June* 23.—The Weſt India Auditors' Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, *June* 24.—The Tortola Free Port Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for taking into conſideration the Reſolution on the SLAVE TRADE, ſent up from the Commons. He examined the queſtion in detail, as it applied to the great intereſts of humanity, juſtice, and policy, with all of which the Reſolution deſcribes the Slave Trade to be at variance. He deſcanted at ſome length on the miſeries of the ſlaves during the middle paſſage, and their forlorn ſituation in the ſettlements; and held forth as an alarming leſſon to this country the ſituation of St. Domingo. He then moved, that the Houſe do concur in the Reſolution of the Commons.

Lord Hawkeſbury reſiſted the motion; and contended, that the only conſequence of the abolition would be to transfer the trade to thoſe who conducted it on principles leſs humane than the Britiſh merchant: he therefore moved the previous queſtion.

The meaſure was ſupported by the Biſhops of London and St. Aſaph, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Spencer, Ellenborough, Grenville, Holland, and Groſvenor; and oppoſed by Lords Weſtmoreland, Sidmouth, and Fitzwilliam.—The motion was then agreed to by a majority of 41 to 20: the previous queſtion being rejected.

Lord Grenville immediately moved an Addreſs, requeſting his Majeſty to concert meaſures with Foreign Powers for more completely carrying its purpoſe into effect.

MONDAY, *June* 30.—Lord Melville expreſſed his wiſh to know whether there was at this moment any Government in India, and what Government it was?

Lord Minto replied, that there was the ſame Government which exiſted at the deceaſe of Lord Cornwallis; that his Majeſty had been adviſed to recall the preſent Governor-General, and to vacate the Government; but the inſtrument declaratory of that intention contained a clauſe, appriſing the parties concerned, that their functions did not ceaſe until the actual publication in India of the new appointments. The conſequence was, that there could not exiſt a moment's interval between the ceſſation of their

powers

powers and the assumption of office by their successors.

Lord Melville then asked, whether the intentions of Government had been intimated to Sir G. Barlow and the Members of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

Lord Minto stated, that a communication had been made to that effect; an intimation was at the same time given, that Government had no intention of making any alteration in the Supreme Council; but that, so far as their views were concerned, the suspension was merely *pro forma*. Whether it should have any further consequences, lay entirely with the Court of Directors.

Lord Melville then gave notice of a motion for Friday on this subject; but it was afterwards postponed till the following Tuesday.

TUESDAY, *July* 1.—The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time; and, on the motion of Lord Ellenborough, an amendment was made to the clause of exceptions, for the purpose of excluding from the benefits of the Bill persons confined for damages awarded for malicious injuries. —The Bill then passed, and was ordered to the Commons.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 2.—Lord Minto informed the House, that he found some correspondence had taken place relative to the removal of the Governor-General of India; but he considered it improper to disclose such documents.

A Message was presented, to the same effect as that sent to the Commons.

THURSDAY, *July* 3.—The Royal Assent was given to the Assessed Taxes, Irish Spirit License, Revenue Regulation, Tortola Free Port, Prussian Yarn, and several other public and private Bills.

Lord Grenville brought down the Message which is usually sent by his Majesty previous to the close of the Session, preparatory to the demand of a Vote of Credit.—Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow;—as was also a Message, recommending that the pension of 1000*l.* upon the Irish Establishment granted to Sir G. B. Rodney should be continued to his grandson, the present Lord Rodney.

On the motion of his Lordship, an Address was voted to his Majesty, thanking him for his Message relative to the Royal Family's Annuities, and assuring him that it should meet with the earliest attention.—Agreed to *nem. dis.*

FRIDAY, *July* 4.—The Thread Lace and India Shipping Bills were read a third time, and passed.

In a Committee on the Custom House Bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury reprobated the abolition of the holidays, as a legislative degradation of the Christian religion.

The Archbishop, however, proposed his amendment, and it was negatived.

Lord Grenville moved an Address to his Majesty, relative to his Message for a Vote of Credit; which was agreed to *nem dis.*—His Lordship then moved the consideration of the Message relative to Lord Rodney. He enumerated the services of the Nobleman to whom the pension and title had been granted; and observed, that the pension had expired at the death of the late Lord Rodney. It was proposed that the pension should be continued to the present Lord; and if he should have heirs, it might be renewed at any future period.

The Address to the Message was then carried, *nem. dis.*—and the House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *June* 9.

ON the motion of Mr. Paull, it was agreed that the House should take into consideration, on the 19th instant, the charge against Marquis Wellesley relative to Ferruckabad.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord H. Petty observed, that it was generally known that he proposed to increase the payment of the Assessed Taxes ten per cent. With regard to persons having large families and small incomes, he should propose that they should have exemptions in the following manner: Those who paid under 40*l.* to these Taxes, to have an exemption of 4*l.* a-year for every child above two, and this to cease when the income was between 1000*l.* and 2000*l.* a-year. He then moved a resolution augmenting the Duty on the Assessed Taxes Ten per Cent., which was agreed to.

The House then divided on the third reading of Mr. Tierney's Election Treating Bill; and an amendment by Mr. Blackburne, that the Bill be

read this day three months, was carried—Ayes, 42—Noes, 17.—The Bill is therefore loſt.

TUESDAY, *June* 10.—Lord H. Petty moved his reſolution for exempting certain perſons from the operation of the addition to the Aſſeſſed Taxes; it was agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Fox brought forward his promiſed motion relative to the Slave Trade. He prefaced it by obſerving, that the queſtion had been brought forward fifteen or ſixteen years ago by Mr. Wilberforce; and that he would not have interfered, had he underſtood that that Gentleman meant to make any motion on the ſubject this Seſſion. He therefore had undertaken the buſineſs; and ſhould the motion be carried, with which he meant to conclude, all the time he had ſpent in Parliament, now between thirty and forty years, he ſhould think well beſtowed. Whatever differences led to impede the meaſure of abolition, yet, with regard to the opinion of the Houſe, it was not unanimous, but as near unanimity as poſſible. It was inconteſtably proved by the Reſolutions of the Houſe, that the Slave Trade was contrary to the principles of juſtice, humanity, and policy. He quoted the authority of Mr. Burke in ſupport of his arguments, dwelt forcibly on the cruelty and injuſtice of this traffic, and pointed out the various artifices by which the natives of Africa were entrapped. He then alluded to the oppoſition which had uniformly been made to this traffic by Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth; and obſerved, that the firſt Reſolution had been agreed to, declaring that the Trade ſhould expire in 1800; and we were now in the middle of 1806, and yet no ſtep had been taken to put an end to this degrading commerce. It would, he apprehended, be impoſſible for a Bill of Abolition to paſs both Houſes in the preſent Seſſion; but ſuch a Bill might be introduced. He then, at ſome length, detailed the object of the Reſolution he intended to move; and enlarged upon the urgency and expediency of agreeing to it as an intermediate ſtep to the total abolition of what he called the moſt infamous traffic that had ever diſgraced humanity. The Reſolution was expreſſive of the opinion of the Houſe, that the African Slave Trade was contrary to the principles of juſtice, humanity, and ſound policy; and alſo, that the Houſe would proceed with all due ſpeed, and take ſuch ſteps for aboliſhing the Slave Trade, in ſuch a manner, and at ſuch a period, as ſhould be thought moſt adviſable.

Sir R. Milbanke ſeconded the motion, and coincided in the ſentiments of Mr. Fox.

General Tarleton took a view of the ſituation of the country when the queſtion was firſt agitated, it being then in profound peace; and conſidering its preſent ſtate, as well as the many times which Mr. W. had been defeated in his object, it was extremely indiſcreet again to agitate the queſtion. He thought, from the zeal of Mr. Fox and Mr. Wilberforce on this ſubject, that a coalition had taken place between them; and he contended, that if the trade were aboliſhed, the mercantile intereſt of Liverpool would have a right to call upon the public purſe for general compenſation.

Mr. Francis and Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke againſt the motion; and the Solicitor General ſupported it, regretting that it did not go to the immediate abolition of the Trade.

Sir W. Young, Meſſrs. Roſe, Barham, and General Gaſcoigne, ſeverally ſpoke againſt the Reſolution; and Lord H. Petty, Sir J. Newport, Meſſrs W. Smith, Canning, Manning, and Windham, in favour of it.——On a diviſion, there were—Ayes, 114—Noes, 15—Majority, 99.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 11.—Lord H. Petty moved the Order of the Day for a Committee on the Weſt India Auditors' Bill; on which

Mr. Roſe obſerved, that his Lordſhip talked as if nothing had been done for the diſcovery of abuſes, and the puniſhment of peculators. He entered into a detail of what had been done by the late Adminiſtration ſince 1797, for the diſcovery and prevention of abuſes in the Weſt Indies; and contended, that the late Treaſury had done every thing in their power for correcting them.—After deſcanting at great length on the Bill, he moved that the Committee be poſtponed; but ſoon afterwards he conſented to withdraw the motion till to morrow.

THURSDAY, *June* 12.—The Chelſea Hoſpital Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Fox moved for a Bill to prevent any ſhip from clearing out of any port of Great Britain for the coaſt of Africa, for

for the purpoſe of taking Slaves on board, unleſs ſuch as have previouſly been engaged in the trade, or already contracted for.—Agreed to.

Mr. Windham obtained leave to bring in a Bill to direct the training of a certain number of perſons every year to the uſe of arms.

FRIDAY, *June* 13.—In a Committee on the Weſt India Commiſſioners' Bill, Mr. Roſe propoſed, as an amendment, that five Commiſſioners ſhould be ſent to the Weſt Indies, inſtead of two. On a diviſion there were—For the amendment, 41—Againſt it, 91—Majority, 50.

MONDAY, *June* 16.—Sir J. Newport obtained leave for a Bill to amend the Iriſh Spirit Duty Licenſe Act of laſt Seſſion.

Sir H. Mildmay aſked Lord Howick, whether there was any proſpect of an exchange of priſoners between Great Britain and France? His Lordſhip anſwered, that no regular exchange had taken place; and that the gentlemen who had been allowed to return were upon their parole.

Mr. Whitbread moved, that a Committee be appointed to inſpect the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, relative to the proceedings of their Lordſhips in the late Trial of Lord Melville, and to report what they may find thereon.

Several Gentlemen expreſſed a wiſh to know the object of the motion.

Mr. Whitbread replied, that it was underſtood the Judges had been conſulted on certain points by their Lordſhips; and it was for the purpoſe of getting at thoſe points, and the opinions of the Judges, that he wiſhed the Committee to be appointed.

Mr. Fuller obſerved, that it was underſtood, before the trial of Lord Melville began, that in the event of his Lordſhip's acquittal, his expenſes ſhould be paid. He wiſhed to learn whether that was to be the caſe?

Lord H. Petty admitted that the fact ſo ſtood. He ſubmitted, notwithſtanding, that it would be matter for conſideration after the Committee about to be appointed ſhould have made its report.

After a few words from Mr. Whitbread and Mr. R. Dundas, Mr. Whitbread's motion was agreed to.

Lord Howick moved for a copy of the minutes of the Governors of Greenwich Hoſpital, of the 5th inſtant, for ameliorating the condition of out-penſioners, wounded Officers, &c.—This motion was preparatory to the introduction of two Bills for regulating Greenwich Hoſpital and Cheſt.

On the report of the Weſt India Auditors' Bill, Mr. Roſe moved that three Commiſſioners be ſent to the Weſt Indies inſtead of two; but the amendment was negatived by a majority of 72 to 21.

A converſation enſued relative to ſome late changes in the public offices; and Lord Howick expreſsly ſtated, that the reſignation of Sir A. Hamond had taken place by his own deſire, and that he retained three-fourths of his ſalary.

Mr. W. Smith moved for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, to grant 25,000l. to Meſſrs. Chambers and Cowie, for their loſſes by the importation of Swediſh herrings.—This produced a long debate; and, on a diviſion, there were—Ayes, 59—Noes, 11.

TUESDAY, *June* 17.—The Weſt India Auditors' Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

A debate took place on a motion by Mr. Roſe, that the American Intercourſe Bill be read a ſecond time "this day ſe'nnight," inſtead of "now."—He ſtated his objections to the meaſure at ſome length; as did Sirs C. Price, F. Baring, W. Curtis, and Mr. Perceval. They ſeverally condemned the Bill as a meaſure of the moſt dangerous kind.—Mr. Roſe's amendment was at length negatived by a majority of 112 to 54.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 18.—The Iriſh Poſt Road Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Sir J. Sinclair obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for reſtraining the number of outſide paſſengers upon ſtage coaches, and regulating the conduct of the drivers.

Lord Folkſtone obſerved, that 41 000l. 10s. had been advanced to Lord Chatham and the Biſhop of Lincoln, for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts, and that 40,000l. only had been granted by Parliament: he moved for ſome explanation as to the ſurplus.—Ordered.

Earl Temple moved the conſideration of the charges relative to the Nabob of Oude.

Mr. Banks oppoſed the motion, on the ground that the Houſe ought to diſmiſs the buſineſs entirely from their conſideration; as there was a tribunal eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament in 1784, for the trial of crimes committed

in

in India. Beſides, the caſe was of too complicated a nature for the Commons; as the documents were ſo numerous, and the evidence ſo extenſive, that they could not decide upon them in the way propoſed.

The Maſter of the Rolls conſidered the method now ſuggeſted as flattering to the indolence of the Houſe, as it would relieve them from a burthen, but would trench upon their inquiſitorial powers, while it could not be very expeditious; and as to the papers, any Gentleman might ſoon form an opinion of what they contained.

Mr. Fox ſaid a few words on the importance of the ſubject, and the neceſſity of giving it the fulleſt conſideration. He thought the Houſe ought to ſacrifice an entire day to the buſineſs, and declare its opinion by a Reſolution. The queſtion was then put and agreed to, and the Houſe went into a Committee of the whole Houſe, for the purpoſe of taking the charge into conſideration.

Lord Teignmouth was then called in, and examined by Mr. Paull. In the courſe of his examination, much diſcuſſion aroſe touching the relevancy of ſome of the queſtions, in which Meſſrs. Garrow, G. Johnſtone, Francis, R. Martin, Roſe, Windham, Lord H. Petty, Mr. Alexander, and Lord Temple, took part. —The examinations continued till one o'clock; when minutes of the evidence were ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, *June* 19.—The Iriſh Election Bill, after a long debate for and againſt it, was ordered to a Committee. On a diviſion whether the Houſe ſhould go into a Committee upon it, there was only a majority of one in favour of the queſtion.

The examinations on the caſe of Marquis Welleſley were reſumed; and Mr. Johnſtone was examined. He ſtated, that he had been a conſiderable time at Lucknow, and acted as Britiſh Reſident there in the year 1794. He had heard that the Vizier Aſuf Dowlah was much addicted to opium and ſpirituous liquors. He knew that the ſyſtem of Lord Cornwallis with reſpect to Oude was never to interfere in its internal affairs, except in the way of advice and admonition, and that the Vizier and his Officers were at that time treated with great reſpect by the Officers of the Company; that if Lord Cornwallis had been Governor when the Vizier was deficient in the payment of the ſums ſtipulated by the treaty, he would have examined to what this deficiency was owing; and if it proceeded from inability, he would have reduced the demand, inſtead of ſeizing his territories.—After a long converſation upon the admiſſibility of it as evidence, a paper was allowed to be laid on the table, which was a copy of a ſtatement made by Mr. Johnſtone in the year 1792-3, of the revenues of Oude, which then were eſtimated at two crores twenty-one lacks of rupees, being about 2,400,000l.—The moſt ſtrenuous oppoſition was made by the friends of the Marquis to ſeveral queſtions propoſed by Mr. Paull to Sir A. Clarke; and the Houſe, on dividing, were againſt the queſtions.—At twelve o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, *June* 20.—The Aſſeſſed Taxes, Iriſh Mine, Pruſſian Yarn, and Gibraltar Poſtage Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

On reſuming the buſineſs relative to Marquis Welleſley, it was ordered, that Sir A. Welleſley, Mr. Hobhouſe, and Mr. Paull, proceed to the houſe of Sir J. Craig, to take his evidence, he being confined by illneſs.—On continuing the examination, Mr. Cowper and Major Ouſeley were called up; but nothing of much importance tranſpired from their evidence: it went, on the whole, to the exculpation of the Marquis. The Major refuſed to anſwer many queſtions; which gave riſe to long diſcuſſions in the Committee; and the Houſe did not riſe till near two in the morning; when an adjournment took place till

MONDAY, *June* 23.—The Exciſe Receiver General's, the Holiday Abolition, and the Dunbar Harbour Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

A Meſſage from his Majeſty was read, recommending the expediency of providing for the ſupport of wounded, aged, and diſabled Seamen, and offering to forego, for this purpoſe, his moiety of all prizes taken at ſea.—The Meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Lord H. Petty moved for a Bill to conſolidate the two Boards of Commiſſioners for auditing the public accounts. He obſerved, that the ſums yet unaudited amounted to 534,000,000l., and the object of the Bill was to prevent ſuch an immenſe accumulation in future. He propoſed to conſolidate the two Boards, conſiſting of three Commiſſioners each, into one, and to add four new Members. The accounts of the two Comptrollers of the Army to be kept diſtinct from all others; and the Board of Treaſury to have a controul

controul over all their proceeding. After detailing the ſubordinate parts of his plan, he moved for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Roſe entered into a long calculation, and endeavoured to ſhow, that not eight millions of money, out of the 534, ſtated as in arrear, could ever be realized by the public.—The motion was agreed to.

The Houſe was occupied the remainder of the evening in hearing evidence on the Oude charge.

TUESDAY, *June* 24.—Lord Howick, on moving the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, obſerved, that Greenwich Hoſpital was appropriated ſolely to the relief of wounded ſeamen. It was now propoſed to increaſe the allowance to out-penſioners, from 7l. to 18l. a-year: no increaſe in this allowance had taken place ſince 1763; and the Committee, when they conſidered the ſervices of theſe men, would not conſider this addition as any wanton expenditure of public money. All controul in this department was intended, as uſual, to be veſted in the Lords of the Admiralty. Any deficiency that might ariſe from this increaſed expenditure would be met by his Majeſty, who had cheerfully conſented to give up for that purpoſe his 5 per cent. on all prizes taken at ſea, and alſo his droits of the Admiralty. Of the ſums ſo required, there would naturally be a conſiderable defalcation in a period of peace; but then it was likely the number of perſons to be provided for would materially decreaſe. With regard to the Cheſt, it had been inſtituted in 1596, and had never been on any permanent eſtabliſhment until 1803, when it had been transferred from Chatham to Greenwich. The Cheſt provided for thoſe who in ſervice had been totally deprived of ſight, for thoſe who had loſt one eye, an arm, &c. The propoſed proviſion for ſuch men would not exceed 17,000l. a-year.—His reſolutions were agreed to.

The Slave Trade Ships' Limitation Bill was committed. A clauſe was added preventing ſhips from ſailing to the coaſt of Africa after the 1ſt of Auguſt next, if not previouſly contracted for, in order to proceed on ſuch a voyage. A clauſe was alſo added, limiting the duration of the Bill to two years after the expiration of the preſent Seſſion.

On a motion of Mr. Windham for the farther conſideration of the General Training Bill,

Lord Caſtlereagh aſked, whether it was determined to carry this Bill into effect when paſſed?—To which

Mr. Windham anſwered, that he never had heard a doubt to the contrary.

Colonel Bagwell then entered upon a ſtrong oppoſition to the meaſure, which, he contended, went to deſtroy a ſyſtem of defence admirably calculated for the feelings of the people; and whatever might be the reſult of the Bill, he ſhould conſider it the greateſt injury to the Volunteers that could be inflicted upon them. The debate extended to a great length. —The Gentlemen who ſpoke were: Lord Caſtlereagh againſt the meaſure; Mr. Perceval on the ſame ſide; and Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Windham in favour of the Bill. Mr. Canning finiſhed the diſcuſſion by ſtating, that he ſhould reſerve himſelf for the Bill when it ſhould have come out of the Committee.

Sir J. Newport gave notice, that at an early period in the next Seſſion he ſhould move to bring in a Bill, removing the obſtructions, at preſent in exiſtence, to a free commercial intercourſe between Great Britain and Ireland.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 25.—Mr. Vanſittart obtained leave for a Bill for the amendment of the Poſt Office Acts, for the purpoſe of preventing their evaſion, by the conveyance of letters in brown paper covers, by ſtage coaches.

The Iriſh School, Stamp Office Regulation, and Iriſh Spirit Licenſe Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Sir J. Newport obtained leave for a Bill for the relief of the Poor, and for the better management of Hoſpitals and Infirmaries in Ireland. His object was, to enable the Grand Juries to raiſe a further ſum than what they were empowered to do, for making proviſion for the poor, and aſſiſting houſes of induſtry. He propoſed, that the poorer claſſes of houſekeepers ſhould be exempted from the rate, and that means ſhould be taken for procuring regular returns of the revenue and expenditure of hoſpitals, and for the better auditing of their accounts.

In a Committee on the Greenwich Hoſpital Bill, Lord Howick propoſed, that 1l. 13s. 4d. per cent. be granted out of the proceeds of all prizes taken or deſtroyed, for the benefit of Greenwich Hoſpital; and, ſecondly, that 3l. 6s. 8d. per cent. be granted out of the proceeds of the ſaid prizes, for the benefit of the Cheſt.

A long converſation followed on the queſtion, whether the Oude Charge againſt Marquis

Marquis Wellesley should be printed; but it was at length got rid of by the previous question.

The West India Trade and the Militia Bills then occupied the House for some hours.

THURSDAY, *June* 26.—Mr. Wynne presented certain accounts relative to the VOLUNTEERS, which drew some observations from

Colonel Bastard. He desired to know whether those corps were to be continued with their usual allowances or not? At present the system was a perfect *chaos*; and for the last three months he had had a very difficult task in keeping the corps quiet in that part of the country where he resided, amongst whom much discontent, anxiety, and disgust had been excited, partly by rumours of the future regulations intended respecting them, and partly by speeches misrepresenting and degrading them.

Mr. Wynne answered, that there was no intention whatever of making any alteration with regard to the corps who stood upon the August establishment, except that of changing the allowance of their drill Serjeants from 18d. to 6d. per day; but orders had been issued to the corps standing on the June establishment, to discontinue their drills until the new regulations should be formed.

The Solicitor General moved for a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws. He explained that it was intended to prevent the frauds committed by Bankrupts; and to prevent them from being oppressed, as well as the creditors from being plundered.

In a Committee on the Defence Bill, a conversation arose on the propriety of extending the operation of it to Scotland.

Mr. Yorke moved, that the words "Great Britain" should be inserted in the clause; but after some objections from Mr. Windham, and some remarks in favour of the motion from Lords Binning and Castlereagh, Messrs. Huskinson, Banks, Perceval, and Colonel Wood, it was negatived by a majority of 76 to 38.

On a subsequent clause of the Bill respecting the numbers to be enrolled,

Mr. Yorke moved, as an amendment, that the words should be added, "regard being had to the number of Volunteers enrolled and actually serving." He considered, that the appointment ought to be directed now, as on former occasions, by the number of Volunteers. For instance: If Lancashire had 18,000 Volunteers, and Yorkshire, which was a much larger county, had but 10,000, he thought that regard should be had to that circumstance, in the apportionment of the number of men for which these counties should be called on.—This amendment was agreed to, as were several other alterations.

FRIDAY, *June* 27.—The Clyde Navigation, and Philanthropic Society Incorporation Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, voted a sum of 4,500,000l. to be advanced from the War Taxes of the present year, to make good a deficiency of that sum in the collections of the last year, towards the sum of 14,500,000l. voted on the War Taxes of the year 1805.

A long conversation ensued in a Committee on the Training Bill. Mr. Wilberforce objected to exercising the men on Sundays; but Messrs. Windham, Yorke, Calvert, and Sir J. Pulteney, severally spoke in favour of the practice, and declared that the propriety of conduct in the men on such occasions added solemnity to the day.

MONDAY, *June* 30.—Sir C. Price obtained leave for a Bill to regulate Smithfield Market.

The East India Ships' Bill was read a third time, and passed; and several others were forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, *July* 1.—A Bill was brought in by Mr. Calcraft for the better securing of ships of war at Portsmouth, and extending the lines of fortification to Dover.

Sir J. Newport brought up a Bill, enabling his Majesty's quit rents in Ireland to be sold.

Several new clauses were added to the General Training Bill.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 2.—The Slave Trade Regulation, Norwich Castle, and Irish Distillery Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

The House resolved to allow a bounty of 5s. 6d. upon every cwt. of oil of vitriol manufactured in and exported from Great Britain.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Vansittart moved a Resolution to enable his Majesty to grant 1,000,000l. sterling to

to the India Company, to repay ſo much of the ſum expended by them in the public ſervice. Alſo, a ſum of 3,000,000l. for the Army Extraordinaries of 1806.

Sir J. Newport moved a ſum of 600,000 l. to defray the Army Extraordinaries for Ireland in the ſame year.

Mr. Calcraft moved for a ſum of 55,507l. for defraying the purchaſe of Lands at Chatham for the Ordnance Service.—All of which were agreed to.

Lord H. Petty brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending a Bill to ſecure the Annuities granted to the younger branches of the Royal Family, the Act formerly paſſed being found defective in that particular; and to make ſuch addition to their allowances as the circumſtances of the times, and the decreaſed value of money, ſhould require.—Referred to a Committee of Supply.

On the ſecond reading of the Auditors' Bill, a converſation aroſe; in which Lord Petty denied that he wiſhed it to be underſtood that the 450,000,000l. unbalanced were a loſs to the public.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

Lord Petty moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, "praying him to direct his College of Phyſicians to inquire into the ſtate of Vaccine Inoculation, and its effect in deſtroying the Small Pox; and to report the evidence upon the ſubject, and the cauſes which have retarded its progreſs in the United Kingdom; and that this report ſhould be laid before Parliament."

To ſhow the great advantages of this diſcovery, he took a view of its effects in different parts of the world. In Vienna, before 1802, when the Vaccine Inoculation was introduced, the average number of deaths by the Small Pox was 835. In 1802 (the firſt of the Vaccine Inoculation) only 61 died of the Small Pox. In 1803 the number was reduced to 27; and in 1804 there were only 2. So that in Vienna alone, 833 lives were ſaved annually by the practice of Vaccination. In the Eaſt Indies, 800,000 perſons had been vaccinated in one year; and it had been introduced generally into China. While all other nations were deriving the greateſt benefits from the diſcovery, this country, from which it originated, was taking a retrograde movement. In London, the average deaths by the Small Pox for ſix years before the diſcovery was 1811. The firſt year, however, that the Vaccine was introduced, it fell to 611. Since that time, whether from the influence of certain pamphlets or that perſons had been inoculated with a variolous matter that was not the true Cow Pox, the minds of the public ſeemed more wavering on the importance of the diſcovery, and the deaths by the Small Pox were nearly as great as ever. The loſs in the laſt year was 1685, being very little leſs than the average before the diſcovery.

Mr. Wilberforce expreſſed his opinion, that compulſion ought to be uſed to overcome the prejudices of the people.

Mr. Windham and ſeveral other Gentlemen ſpoke in favour of the Medical Committee, and the Addreſs was agreed to *nem. con.*

THURSDAY, *July* 3.—The Aſſeſſed Taxes Allowance and Iriſh Poor Relief Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

The Meſſages ſent to the Lords by his Majeſty were repeated in the Commons.

The Militia Ballot Bill was read a third time, and paſſed; and Mr. Windham brought up a clauſe, enabling his Majeſty, if he ſhall think fit, to direct the ballot to take place, for ſupplying vacancies in regiments reduced below their eſtabliſhment.

On the report of the Committee on the Training Bill, Sir H. Mildmay ſpoke againſt it, and argued, that with our preſent Volunteer Force and Regular Army it was unneceſſary. He moved that the report be read this day three months.

Mr. Eyre, Dr. Mathews, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Canning, ſpoke to the ſame effect; and the Bill was ſupported by Sir R. Williams, Mr. Fonblanque, General Loftus, Mr. Giles, and the Lord Advocate; after which a diviſion took place on a motion for reading the Amendments; and there were—Ayes, 139—Noes, 53—Majority, 86.

FRIDAY, *July* 4.—The Scotch Diſtillery, Iriſh Revenue Regulation, Iriſh Butlerage, and the Training Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

On the motion of Lord Petty, the Houſe took into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the Royal Family; and his Lordſhip propoſed, that the grants to the younger branches ſhould be increaſed *one-third*, or from 12,000l. to 18,000l. a-year! The Princeſs

Princeſs Charlotte to have 70001. inſtead of 60001. per annum. The proviſions for the Princeſſes, the Duke of Glouceſter, and Princeſs Sophia, all ſtood upon the aggregate fund, and it would be proper to transfer them to the conſolidated Fund. It was propoſed to make an addition of 10001. to each: ſo that Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter would have 50001., and the other Princeſſes 60001. per annum. —The Reſolution was agreed to.

A ſum of 16,0001. was voted to the College of Surgeons, for building a Muſeum, to receive the Muſeum of the late Mr. Hunter.

The Houſe was then occupied till midnight in the farther conſideration of the Oude Charge. The point of debate reſted on the neceſſity of coming to an immediate deciſion on the charge. Many Members delivered their opinions; and Mr. Windham uſed arguments to ſhow the propriety of giving the buſineſs the fulleſt inveſtigation.

Adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 5.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the Ocean, off Cadiz, the 29th of May, 1806.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Letter which I have this day received from Capt. Prowſe, detailing the proceedings of his Majeſty's ſhip the Sirius, in an encounter ſhe had with a very formidable flotilla of the enemy off the Tiber, in which the Commander of it was captured. The exertion and zeal of Capt. Prowſe has on every occaſion been diſtinguiſhed, and highly honourable to himſelf; on this he has performed an important ſervice, in diſabling ſo formidable a flotilla of the enemy.—I alſo encloſe a liſt of the enemy's veſſels, and of the killed and wounded on board the Sirius.

I am, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

His Majeſty's Ship Sirius, Malta, 27th April, 1806.

MY LORD,

Being ſix or ſeven leagues to the Eaſtward of Civita Vecchia on the 17th inſt. at two P. M. I gained intelligence that a French force was to have ſailed that morning from thence, and were to proceed to Naples. I crowded a preſs of ſail in the ſame direction; and, at a quarter paſt four, they were ſeen from the maſt head near ſhore. On cloſing with them juſt after ſunſet, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing one ſhip, three brigs (corvettes), and five heavy gun-veſſels, a liſt of which is annexed, formed in compact order of battle, within two leagues of the mouth of the Tiber, and near a dangerous ſhoal, lying to, with reſolution to await our attack. At ſeven, within piſtol-ſhot, commenced firing with vigour from both ſides, and continued cloſely engaged with the ſquadron for two hours, when the Commodore, in the ſhip, hailed, "he had ſurrendered." His gallant and determined reſiſtance, together with the dangers of the ſhore, and the crippled condition of his Majeſty's ſhip, (the ſmoothneſs of the water admitted the enemy to uſe their guns with the greateſt effect,) prevented me from purſuing the remainder of the flotilla, although ſeveral were much diſabled, and compelled, a ſhort time before the ſhip ſtruck, to ceaſe firing, and make off. Had it been day-light, I have no doubt, from the firm and gallant conduct evinced by the officers and ſhip's company, that we ſhould have ſucceeded in capturing more of the enemy's veſſels. I have deeply to lament the loſs of my nephew, the only officer, and eight ſeamen and marines, killed in this conteſt, and three officers and 17 ſeamen and marines wounded, 9 of whom are in a very dangerous ſtate. The ſhip captured is called la Bergere; mounts 18 long 12-pounders, manned with 189 men, and was commanded by Chaney Duclvis, Capitaine of a frigate, and Commodore of the flotilla, and belonging to the legion of honour. She is a remarkably fine veſſel, ſails well, and is fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. I beg particularly to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Lieut. W. Hepenſtall, who was the ſenior Lieutenant in the actions of the 22d July and 21ſt October, and who has been in the ſhip nearly five years, as an officer deſerving promotion. The gallantry and

good

good conduct of the other officers and ſhip's company likewiſe deſerves my warmeſt acknowledgments. I encloſe liſts of the killed and wounded; and have the honour to be, &c.

W. PROWSE.

The Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief.

Liſt of the Enemy's Force oppoſed againſt his Majeſty's Ship Sirius.

Ship la Bergere, of 18 12-pounders, one 30-pounder carronade, and 189 men.—Brig l'Abeille, 18 nine-pounders, two 36-pounder carronades, and 160 men.—Brig la Legere, of 12 nine-pounders.—Brig le Janus, of 12 nine-pounders.—Bombard la Victoire, of 12 18-pounder carronades and two 68-pounder carronades.—Cutter la Gauloiſe, of four four-pounders and one 36 pounder carronade.—Gun-ketch la Jalouſe, of four four-pounders and one 36-pounder carronade.—Gun-ketch la Gentille, of four four-pounders and one 36-pounder carronade.—Gun-ketch la Provencale, of four four-pounders and one 36 pounder carronade.

Liſt of Killed on board the Sirius.

Mr. W. Adair, Maſter's Mate.—R. Berry, able.—G. Wyatt, Quarter Gunner.—E. Mooney, ordinary.—N. M'Cormack, able—J. Bray, Armourer.—E. Nott, J. Reed, and C. Bommell, marines.

Liſt of Officers wounded.

Mr. J. Brett, Acting Maſter, ſlightly.—Mr. M. Lloyd, Midſhipman, badly.—Mr. J. Robinſon, Maſter's Mate, ditto.

Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood to Wm. Marſden, Eſq., dated on board the Ocean, off Cadiz, 5th June, 1806.

SIR,

I encloſe, to be laid before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter which I have this day received from Captain Sir T. Livingſtone, Bart. giving an account of the capture, on the morning of the 4th ult., of his Catholic Majeſty's ſchooner the Giganta, having been boarded in a very gallant manner, and brought out from under the guns of the town and tower of Vieja, by the boats of the Renommée and Nautilus, under the direction of Lieut. Sir Wm. Parker, Bart. I alſo encloſe a copy of the return of wounded on this occaſion.

I am, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

Renommée, off Cape Palos,
4th May, 1806.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that this morning about one A. M. the boats of the Renommée and Nautilus, under the direction of Lieut. Sir W. Parker, of this ſhip, gallantly boarded, carried, and brought out, from under the fire of the guns of the town and Torre de Viejo, and alſo from under the fire of more than 100 muſqueteers, his Catholic Majeſty's ſchooner Giganta, of 9 guns, viz. two 24-pounders, and three four-pounders, long guns, and four four-pounders, ſwivels, commanded by Alfiere de Navis Don Juan de Moire, with a crew of 38 men. The two 24-pounders are in her bow, and ſhe is, in my opinion, very fit for his Majeſty's ſervice, particularly at Gibraltar. The officers who gallantly ſupported Sir W. Parker, were Mr. C. Adams, Lieutenant; Mr. H. Meerton, Lieutenant of Royal Marines; and Mr. T. Murray, Boatſwain of the Renommée; Mr. A. Neſbett, Lieutenant, and Mr. Dawſon, carpenter of the Nautilus; and when it is conſidered this ſchooner was moored with a chain within half piſtol-ſhot of the ſhore, and had boarding nettings up, and that ſhe was in every reſpect prepared to receive our boats, as was alſo the batteries and muſketeers, too much praiſe cannot be given to the officers and men employed on the enterprize, and I am confident their conduct will meet your Lordſhip's approbation. In this affair Mr. Charles Forbes, midſhipman, and three men, were badly wounded, and three others ſlightly; their names are herewith encloſed. The enemy had nine men wounded, one of them mortally, the others ſeverely; there were none killed on either ſide.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

The Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, &c. &c. Mediterranean.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Wiſe to Vice-Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica.

His Majeſty's Sloop Elk,
Lucca, May 12, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that having received intelligence, off St. Ann's, the evening of the 4th inſtant, there was a ſmall Spaniſh privateer on the coaſt, which had captured two droggers; thinking it moſt probable they would ſtand over to Cuba in the night, we made ſail to the northward, and on the evening of the 5th were ſo fortunate as to fall in

with them off Cape Cruz, to retake one of the droggers, and to capture la Cubana Spaniſh row-boat privateer, armed with one ſwivel and ſmall arms; had been five days from St. Jago; her crew originally conſiſted of 14 men, but ſhe had only five on board when captured.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. F. WISE.

To James Richard Dacres, Esq.
Vice-Admiral, &c.

Copy of another Letter from Capt. Selby to Vice-Admiral Dacres.

His Majeſty's Ship Cerberus, off the Eaſt End of Jamaica, 15th May, 1806.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that this morning, as I was ſtanding towards Jamaica, with a convoy under my charge bound to that iſland, I diſcovered, at dawn of day, a veſſel of ſuſpicious appearance hovering about the fleet; I ſtood towards her, when ſhe immediately hauled her wind, under a preſs of ſail; upon which I gave chaſe, and in two hours had the good fortune to come up with and capture her. She proves to be l'Aimable Thereſa, belonging to St. Jago de Cuba, armed with two braſs howitzers and 18 men, and containing a cargo of wine and merchandize, out three days from St. Jago de Cuba.

I feel much ſatisfaction in having it in my power to communicate to you the capture of the above veſſel, as in the event of her eſcape ſhe muſt have proved a great annoyance to the trade of this iſland, and particularly to the large convoy under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SELBY.

To Vice-Admiral Dacres,
Commander in Chief, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 15.

Copy of an Enclosure from Capt. Collier, to Admiral Harvey.

Minerva, off Cape Finiſterre, June 23.

SIR,

The particular part of your orders having been accompliſhed, by my falling in with his Majeſty's ſhips Renown and Warrior, on the 21ſt inſt., I thought it my duty to direct my attention to the annoyance of the enemy's trade carried on along this coaſt to the ports of Ferrol and Vigo, and having reaſon to believe there were ſome lugger privateers in Finiſterre Bay, under the protection of the fort, I laſt night, it being calm, diſpatched two boats from his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, to ſcour the Bay. From among the volunteers for this ſervice, it fell to the lot of Lieut. Mulcaſter, Firſt Lieutenant, accompanied by Lieut. Menzies, of the Royal Marines, to command the cutter; the barge was directed by Lieut. O. Moore. This forenoon I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the boats returning, accompanied by five Spaniſh luggers and chaſſes marees, as per margin*, moſtly laden with wine, bound to Ferrol and Corunna. Lieut. Mulcaſter ſpeaks very handſomely of the ſupport he received from the officers and petty ſeamen and marines employed in this affair. I feel I ſhould be deficient in my duty did I omit to ſtate the circumſtances attending the execution of this ſervice, ſo creditable to Lieut. Mulcaſter and his companions. The firſt object was the fort, mounting eight braſs guns, of 24 and 12-pounders, which commanded the veſſels. This was carried in a moſt neat and maſterly manner, by the bayonet and pike, before the guard had either time to raiſe the drawbridge, or diſcharge a 12-pounder, which had been brought to face the gate, (a fiſhing boat having appriſed them of the approach of our boats,) part of the Spaniſh guard laid down their arms, and are now on board; the reſt eſcaped. As the day began to dawn, and as the men were much harraſſed from a long row to the ſhore, and a fatiguing march over a heavy ſand, the party was obliged to confine themſelves to ſpiking the guns, and throwing ſome of them into the ſea, 'ere they took poſſeſſion of the veſſels. The circumſtance from which I derive moſt pleaſure is, that this ſervice was executed without a man being hurt on either ſide, although the boats in their return, during a calm of near three hours, were expoſed to the fire of a two gun battery from a hill to the ſouthward of the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. R. COLLIER.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 18.

A letter from the Hon. Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated at Barbadoes, the 3d of June, contains letters from Captains Campbell

* Angel de la Guarda, Johan Antonio Anemas, Santa Antonio Anemas, Noſtra Senora del Carmen, and Santa Chriſto Janemas,

and

and Bluett, of his Majeſty's ſloops Cygnet and Waſp, giving an account of the capture of a French national ſchooner and ſloop; the latter his Majeſty's late armed ſloop Dominica, which had been run away with by her crew three or four days before, and carried to Guadaloupe, where ſhe was immediately commiſſioned, and manned with 75 men, and ſent back with the ſchooner to attempt cutting out the merchant ſhips in Roſeau Bay, which was happily fruſtrated, and one veſſel only, which they had taken poſſeſſion of, was recaptured. The French General Hortade, with a party of ſoldiers, were taken on board theſe veſſels: what motives could have induced an officer of his rank to engage in ſuch petty predatory warfare, the Admiral expreſſes himſelf at a loſs to gueſs, particularly as he was taken without any uniform whatever. The Captain of the Duke of Montroſe packet deſerves great credit for his exertions; he received on board a party of the 46th regiment, and, at the deſire of the Preſident, got under weigh and chaſed, and by his means the ſchooner was captured.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Coghlan, of le Renard, to Admiral Dacres, announcing the capture, on the 28th of May, of the French brig Diligente, of 16 guns and 120 men, ſeven days from Point à Petre, with diſpatches. There is likewiſe a letter from Captain Vanſittart, of la Fortunée, to the ſame Admiral, ſtating the capture of a privateer from Guadaloupe, of ſeven guns, and 50 men, five days from St. Jago de Cuba. The boats of la Fortunée had previouſly deſtroyed two Spaniſh feluccas, with proviſions, and captured a ſmall ſchooner.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 29.

[Tranſmitted by the Right Hon. Lord Keith.]

Blanche, Yarmouth Roads,
MY LORD, *July* 26, 1806.

I have the honour to acquaint you of my return to Yarmouth Roads, having in company la Guerriere French frigate, commanded by Monſ. Hubert (of the Legion of Honour), which I captured on the 19th inſt. in lat. 62 deg. N. off the Ferroe Iſlands, after a ſharp conteſt of 45 minutes. La Guerriere is of the largeſt claſs of frigates, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 317 men, but theſe were ſoon ſadly reduced by our deſtructive fire, and the ſhip has alſo ſuffered very ſeverely, while the damages of the Blanche are confined to the top-maſts, rigging, and ſails. It now becomes a pleaſing duty to beg you to recommend Lieut. H. T. Davies to their Lordſhips' notice, and to ſpeak in terms of reſpect of his general good conduct, as alſo of Lieuts. Baſtin and Allan; of Mr. Robertſon, the Maſter, and of Lieut. J. Campbell, of the Marines. The Warrant Officers, Midſhipmen, and ſhip's company, are likewiſe entitled to my warmeſt praiſe. Underneath you will obſerve the liſt of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.
THOMAS LAVIE.

Blanche.—None killed.—Wounded, Lieut. Baſtin, not dangerouſly; T. Wilkinſon, J. Wilkins, Marines, not dangerouſly; G. Morley, Marine, dangerouſly.

La Guerriere.—26 killed.—30 wounded, 10 dangerouſly.

The following Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, addreſſed to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, has been forwarded to the Admiralty in his Lordſhip's Letter of the 2d inſt.

Pompee, at Anchor off Scolia,
MY LORD, *May* 24.

I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21ſt of laſt month, and took on me the command of the ſquadron your Lordſhip has done me the honour to place under my orders. I found things in the ſtate that may be well imagined, on the Government being diſplaced from its capital, with the loſs of one of the two kingdoms, and the diſperſion of the army aſſembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Capt. Stheron of the ſhips under his orders, and the poſition of the Britiſh army under Sir J. Stuart at Meſſina, had, however, prevented further miſchief. I had the ſatisfaction of learning that Gaeta ſtill held out, although as yet without ſuccour, from a miſtaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progreſs of the French armies is irreſiſtible. It was my firſt care to ſee that the neceſſary ſupplies ſhould be ſafely conveyed to the Governor. I had the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of conveying the moſt eſſential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his Serene Highneſs the Governor (on the Breach Battery, which he never quits), the aſſurance of further ſupport to any extent within

within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortreſs, hitherto ſo long preſerved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aſpect on the arrival of the ammunition; the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot ſhot into the Mole (being anſwered with redoubled vigour) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower-deck guns, to anſwer this galling fire, which bore directly on the landing place. A ſecond convoy, with the Intrepid, placed the garriſon beyond the immediate want of any thing eſſential; and the enemy, from advancing his neareſt approaches within 250 yards, was reduced to the defenſive, in a degree dreading one of thoſe ſorties which the Prince of Heſſe had already ſhown him his garriſon was equal to, and which was become a much ſafer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun-boats I had brought with me, in addition to four his Highneſs had already uſed ſucceſsfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpoſe, and, according to a wiſe ſuggeſtion of his Serene Highneſs, meaſures were taken for the embarkation of a ſmall party from the garriſon to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to Capt. Richardſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun-boats under his orders. His Serene Highneſs poſſeſſing the experience of European warfare, and a moſt firm mind, having no occaſion for further aid on the ſpot, I felt I could quit the garriſon without apprehenſion for its ſafety in ſuch hands, with the preſent means of defence, and that I could beſt co-operate with him by drawing ſome of the attacking force off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ſhips named in the margin*. The enemy's apprehenſion of attack occaſioned them to convey ſome of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joſeph Buonaparté proclaiming himſelf King of the Two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five ſail of the line, and it would have been eaſy for their five to have interrupted this ceremony and ſhow of feſtivity: but I conſidered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the reſtoration of the capital to its lawful Sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification, if it ſhould be found a heap of ruins, aſhes, and bones; and that as I had no force to land and keep order, in caſe of the French army retiring to the fortreſſes, I ſhould leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confuſion the flames would occaſion; not a gun was fired; but no ſuch conſideration operated on my mind to prevent me diſlodging the French garriſon from the iſland of Capri, which, from its ſituation, protecting the coaſting communication ſouthward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by ſo much one for me to wreſt from him. I accordingly ſummoned the French Commandant to ſurrender; on his non-acquieſcence, I directed Capt. Rowley, in his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats' crews, and cauſed an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ſhip judiciouſly, nor did he open his fire till ſhe was ſecured, and his diſtance marked by the effect of muſketry on his quarter-deck, where the Firſt Lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a ſeaman was killed; although Capt. Rowley regretted much the ſervices of that meritorious officer in ſuch a critical moment, he has ſince recovered.

An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle, (between nine and ten o'clock,) with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, Lieut. Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls, the marines were landed, and gallantly led by Capt. Bunce, the ſeamen in like manner, under Lieut. Morell of the Eagle, and Lieut. Redding of the Pompée, mounted the ſteps; for ſuch was their road, headed by the officers, neareſt to the narrow paſs by which alone they could aſcend.—Lieut. Carrol had thus an opportunity of particularly diſtinguiſhing himſelf. Capt. Stannus, commanding the Athenien's marines, gallantly preſſing forward, gained the heights, and the French Commandant fell by his hand: this event being known, the enemy beat a Parley, a letter from the ſecond in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated on the 12th after midnight, ſome difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being preciſe; but on the aſſurance that the drum beat before twelve, the capitulation annexed was ſigned, and the garriſon allowed to march out

* Pompée, Excellent, Athenien, Intrepid.

out and paſs over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their former brave Commander with due reſpect. We thus became maſters of this important poſt. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the conſtruction of gun-boats at Caſtilamare, took refuge at Maſſa, on the main land oppoſite to the iſland, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach, I detached the two mortar-boats, and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of Lieuts. Faliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, ſending only Mr. Williams, midſhipman of the Pompée, from the ſquadron, on purpoſe to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after diſlodging the enemy from a ſtrong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two 35-pounders, but the powder (20 barrels) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy aſſembled in force.

The projected ſorties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the higheſt credit on the part of the garriſon and naval force employed. The covering fire from a fleet was judiciouſly directed by Captains Richardſon and Vicuna, whoſe conduct on this whole ſervice merits my warmeſt approbation. I encloſe Capt. Richardſon's two letters, as beſt detailing theſe affairs, and a liſt of the killed and wounded on the 12th.

On the 19th ult., the boats of the Pompée, under Lieut Beaucroft, brought out a merchant veſſel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of muſketry. That Officer and Mr. Sterling diſtinguiſhed themſelves much. The enemy are endeavouring to eſtabliſh a land carriage there to Naples.

On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the Enemy had two 36-pounders in a ſmall veſſel on the beach at Scalea, I ſent the Pompée's boats in for them. But the French troops were too well poſted in the houſes of the town for them to ſucceed without the cover of the ſhip. I accordingly ſtood in with the Pompée; ſent a meſſage to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompée's lower deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills; while the launch, commanded by Lieut. Mouraylian, with Lieut. Oats, of the marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable againſt any force the enemy could bring againſt me from the neareſt garriſon, in a given time, I took poſt with the marines; and, under cover of their poſition, by the extreme exertions of Lieut. Carrol, Mr. Ives, maſter, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompée, with 22 barrels of powder.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

On board his Majeſty's Ship
la Pompée, 11th May.

SIR,

Before I make a regular attack, which muſt neceſſarily reduce an inſulated and irregular fortreſs without works, I have thought proper, according to the cuſtom of war, to ſummon you to evacuate the poſt which you occupy. If you refuſe, I inform you, that you will be forced to yield, upon terms more or leſs favourable, according to the degree of force and time which you may oblige me to employ to reduce you to this extremity: thus, Sir, you ſee that the terms of the ſurrender of the poſt depend upon yourſelf to-day: in the hope of an anſwer which will ſpare blood on both ſides,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

To the Commandant of the
French Troops at Capri.

Capri, 11th May, 1806.

The Commandant of Capri to Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

I received, Sir, your letter, dated this day; and for anſwer I have to obſerve to you, that a true ſoldier does not ſurrender till he has tried his force with that which attacks him. You are, Sir, too good and brave a ſoldier to blame me if I do not accept your polite invitation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHERVET,
Capt. 101ſt Regt.

Iſland of Capri, May 12, 1806.

Captain l'Etang, commanding the French Troops, to Sir Sidney Smith, Rear-Admiral of the Engliſh Squadron.

Good fortune having favoured you, together with the advantage you had in landing, oblige me to make to you the following propoſals:—

To give up to you the town of Capri and all the iſland, reſerving to myſelf, for my honour and that of the troops I commanded, the liberty of returning to Naples, with arms and baggage, at the time which it ſhall pleaſe you to grant me. I

expect

expect this generosity from your hands, to avoid bloodshed on both sides; in default of which I shall be obliged to continue till extinction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L'ETANG.

[The articles of capitulation for Capri state that, in consequence of their good conduct, the troops are to march out with all the honours of war, and their arms, and be conveyed to Pozzuoli.]

List of Killed and Wounded in taking Capri, May 12, 1806.

Eagle.—Lieut. J. Crawley, First Lieutenant, slightly wounded; one seaman and one marine killed; four seamen and six marines wounded.

His Majesty's Ship Juno, Gaeta, May 14.

SIR,

The enemy have erected a battery of four guns on the point of la Madona della Catterra, his Serene Highness, the Prince of Hesse, ordered 60 men from the garrison to be embarked in four fishing boats; and on the night of the 12th, I proceeded with the Juno's boats, armed, accompanied by those of his Sicilian Majesty's frigate Minerva, commanded by Captain Vieugna, and landed the troops, undiscovered, in a small bay in the rear of the enemy's works. Lieut. Parisio, who commanded the party, having advanced, the enemy abandoned the post, after firing to alarm their camp; but, before they could arrive with a reinforcement, the guns were spiked, the gun-carriages destroyed, and the troops re-embarked without any loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. RICHARDSON.

Sir W. S. Smith, K. S. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Juno, at Gaeta, May 16.

SIR,

His Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, having signified to me on the 14th instant, his intention of making a sortie early on the following day, to attack the French lines, and directing me to have the necessary arrangements made, that the boats might co-operate with and support the troops from the garrison, I caused the gun-boats to be divided into three divisions, (four in each,) and delivered copies of the enclosed order to Captain Vieugna, of his Sicilian Majesty's frigate Minerva, and Lieuts. le Chevalier Belsamo and Valguirnira.

The sortie took place precisely at half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, and was attended with success; the Neapolitan troops having driven the enemy out of their trenches, and taken the Serapo battery, (the guns of which they spiked,) returned into the garrison with little loss, bringing in with them a Captain of Engineers and some others, their prisoners; the number I have not yet learnt.

They were supported in their attack and retreat, on their left along the shore of Serapo, by the boats of this ship, armed under the direction of Lieut Wells, of the navy, and Lieut. Mant, of the marines, and the first division of gun-boats, which I took the command of; and on their right by the second division, under the orders of Lieut. Valguirnira; the third division (having embarked 50 men from the garrison) were ordered, with the Minerva frigate, to make a diversion on the other side of the bay; but owing to a calm, the Minerva could not reach her station, though the boats succeeded in landing the troops, and brought off some cattle; the fire from this division having kept in check and prevented from advancing a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which were sent to attack the party landed.

The loss of the garrison I have not yet understood; that of the boats are, first division, two killed; second division, two killed and five wounded. The enemy must have suffered considerably, as more than one hundred muskets have been brought in.

I think it my duty to recommend to your notice, on account of their good conduct and courage, the Lieutenants of his Sicilian Majesty's navy, le Chevalier Bellamo, Valguirnira, and Pughese.

I have the honour to be, &c,

H. RICHARDSON.

Sir W. S. Smith, K. S. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Fellowes, of the Apollo, stating the capture of a French brig of six 24-pounders, in the Gulph of Tarento; —and another from Capt. Brown, of the Morne Fortunée, to Admiral Cochrane, mentioning the capture of the Hope French privateer off Martinique.—It also contains a Notification that the Port of Venice is blockaded.]

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE capture of Gaeta has at length been officially announced in the *Moniteur*.—The articles of capitulation were ſettled on the 18th of July, and the garriſon was to embark in the courſe of the following day, when the French were to be put in poſſeſſion of the works. The place was well defended. The enemy opened their fire on the 7th, and it was not until the 18th, when a great part of the town was deſtroyed, and two practical breaches effected, that the garriſon offered to ſurrender. The Prince of Heſſe, who is ſaid to have been ſeverely wounded, went on board an Engliſh frigate, previous to the ſurrender; in conſequence of which, the adjuſtment of the terms devolved upon ſome officers of inferior conſideration. The garriſon obtained very honourable terms of capitulation.

All the German Journals announce the death of the Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal on his paſſage to Sicily.

The concluſion of a ſeparate Peace between Ruſſia and France is no longer doubtful. The *Moniteur* of the 22d ult. ſtates, "that orders have been ſent to the different ſea-ports, that the Ruſſians *ſhall henceforward be treated as friends.*" General Clarke, a Member of the Council of State, and M. D'Oubril, were the Plenipotentiaries by whom this Treaty was ſigned on the 20th ult.

It is reported, that in conſequence of the Treaty between France and Ruſſia, the Grand Duke Conſtantine is to be made *King of Poland.*

By a recent Hamburg Mail, we have the important advice, that the King of Pruſſia has put all his army on the war eſtabliſhment, and *has evacuated Cuxhaven.*

The new German TREATY of CONFEDERATION conſiſts of 40 Articles.—The contracting parties are, the Emperor of the French on the one part, and the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Elector Arch Chancellor, and the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the Princes of Naſſau-Weilberg and Uſingen; of Hohenzollern-Hochingen, and Seigmaringen, of Salm Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, of Iſenburg, Berſtein, and Lichtenſtein, the Duke of Ahremburg, and the Count of Leyen.—They renounce all titles and authorities dependent upon the old Conſtitution of the Empire; and for ever ſeparate themſelves from the German Political Body; they are to be independent of any foreign powers, and are not to enter any kind of ſervice, except with the States of the Confederation. No Member ſhall alienate his ſovereignty, either in whole, or in part, except in favour of a Confederate. All diſputes which may ariſe between the Members of the Confederation, ſhall be decided in the aſſembly of the League at Frankfort. The Prince Primate ſhall be Preſident in the College of Kings, and the Duke of Naſſau in that of Princes. Within a month after the declaration has been made at Ratiſbon, the Prince Primate of the Confederation ſhall draw up a Conſtitutional Statute, which ſhall determine the time when the aſſembly ſhall be convoked, and the objects and form of its deliberation. The Emperor Napoleon is declared Protector of the Alliance; and in quality of the Protector, whenever the Prince Primate dies, he ſhall appoint his ſucceſſor.—Articles 12 to 23, ſtipulate the different ceſſions and acquiſitions of the Confederates. Thus Naſſau cedes to Berg the town of Deuſs and its territory. Bavaria acquires the Imperial city of Nuremberg and its territory; and the Prince Primate the Imperial city of Frankfort. The Members of the Confederation ſubject to their ſovereignty all the Princes, Counts, and Lords, within the circle of the allied territory. Then follows a detail of the diviſion by which ſeveral of the more conſiderable Principalities are divided among two, three, or more new ſovereigns; as for example, the territories of Hohenlohe between Bavaria and Wirtemberg; thoſe of Taxis among three, and thoſe of Furſtenberg among four different Sovereigns.—The contingents of the ſeveral allied powers are as follow:—France 200,000 men; Bavaria, 30,000; Wirtemberg, 12,000; Baden, 8,000; Berg, 5,000; Darmſtadt, 4,000; Naſſau, Hohenzollern, and others, 4,000. The Contracting Parties will admit other German Princes and States into the alliance when it ſhall be found ſuitable to the common intereſt."

THE

THE RESIGNATION OF THE HIGH OFFICE OF EMPEROR OF GERMANY, BY FRANCIS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Auguſt 7.

"WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.—Since the Peace of Preſburgh, all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with ſcrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that Treaty, to preſerve to our ſubjects the happineſs of Peace, to conſolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-eſtabliſhed, waiting to diſcover whether the changes cauſed by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

"The conſequences, however, which enſued from ſome articles of the Treaty of Preſburg, immediately after its publication, which ſtill exiſt, and thoſe events generally known, which have ſince taken place in the Germanic Empire, have convinced us that it will be impoſſible, under theſe circumſtances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even, if, in reflecting on theſe political relations, it were poſſible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, ſigned at Paris, and ratified by the Contracting Parties, relative to an entire ſeparation of ſeveral conſiderable States of the Empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely deſtroyed every ſuch hope.

Being thus convinced of the impoſſibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our Imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes, whilſt we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other States of the German Empire, and to perform the duties which were impoſed upon us. We declare therefore, by theſe preſents, that we, conſidering as diſſolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the States of the Germanic Empire; that conſidering as extinguiſhed by the confederation of the States of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the Empire; and that conſidering ourſelves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic Empire, do reſign the Imperial Crown, and the Imperial Government. We abſolve, at the ſame time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the Empire, particularly the Members of the Supreme Tribunal, and other Magiſtrates of the Empire, from thoſe duties by which they were united to us as the legal Chief of the Empire, according to the Conſtitution. We alſo abſolve all our German Provinces and States of the Empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic Empire, and we deſire in incorporating them with our Auſtrian States as Emperor of Auſtria, and in preſerving them in thoſe amicable relations ſubſiſting with the neighbouring Powers and States, that they ſhould attain that height of proſperity and happineſs which is the end of all our deſires and the object of our deareſt wiſhes.

Done at our reſidence, under our Imperial ſeal.

FRANCIS."

Vienna, the 6th of Auguſt, 1806.

[The above Paper is followed by an Addreſs, in which the Emperor expreſſes his hope that the perſons hitherto employed in the general ſervice will be continued in their ſituations; and adds, that his Majeſty will preſerve the appointments to thoſe who have hitherto drawn their ſalaries from the Imperial Chamber.]

The Dutch ſeamen manifeſted great diſcontent at the recent change in their Government. We find, that the diſpoſition to mutiny was ſo great, that it was deemed adviſeable to pay the whole of them off, for the purpoſe of excluding the diſcontented, and the more pliant have ſince re-entered. Admiral De Winter is now in the Texel, and has his flag on board the Brutus.

The King of SWEDEN opened the Diet of Pomerania on the 7th inſtant, with great ſolemnity, and with a maſterly ſpeech, in which he ſays, "I deem it my duty ſolemnly to declare, that by this political change, my German Territories are by no means ſeparated from their connection with the Holy Roman Empire. No! be it far from me to ſet ſuch an example at this period."

Abel Clements was lately tried for the murder of his wife and eight children, at Morgantown, America. The Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty of Murder in the firſt degree.* He was executed on the 30th of June.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 30.

A COURT of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lord Lake was appointed second in Council, and Commander in Chief at Fort William. —Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., was appointed Provisional Counsellor at Fort William, as was James Henry Casamajor, Esq. at Fort St. George.

AUG. 2. The discussions with France having reached the point which required that the subsequent negociations should be conducted by a Minister Plenipotentiary, the Earl of Lauderdale, on the part of the British Government, set out for Paris in the evening of the 2d inst. His Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Goddard, who had reached town on the preceding day with dispatches from Lord Yarmouth. He sailed in Commodore Owen's ship, the Clyde, which landed him, with his suite (among whom was Mr. Basilico, the messenger) at Calais.

At the Sussex Assizes, which were held at Lewes, the following cause (for *Cruelty to a Dog*) came on:— HICKS *versus* JAMES COLLARD. — Mr. Morris said, the Declaration set forth, that the plaintiff had a valuable dog; that the defendant beat him, and rubbed his sides with a caustic liquid; in consequence of which it became necessary to destroy the animal. To this the defendant had pleaded, that the dog trespassed upon his premises, and that he beat him to keep him away.— The plaintiff was a stable keeper at Brighton, and the animal destroyed was his yard dog. The defendant was a druggist and chemist, who had a bitch in his house, to which the dog paid occasional visits. In one of those visits the defendant secured the dog, most cruelly poured on him oil of vitriol, and turned him out. In the course of the next day, it corroded the flank of the poor creature until his bowels actually dropped out, and it became necessary to put the animal out of its misery. It was stated in confirmation by a witness, that the morning after the liquid had been applied, about five o'clock, he first saw the dog; it was then running about the yard in great agony. The hair on the back was hard, as if burnt, but on the sides, where the dog had licked himself, the flesh was torn away, and there was but a thin skin between that and the bowels. The tongue of the animal, by licking itself, was burnt as hard as a coal, and was so stiff that it appeared as if it had been bent. About twelve o'clock, the skin on the flank was eaten in holes, and the bowels dropped out on the ground. In this state they shot the dog. Two other witnesses proved to the same effect.—At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, the Judge (Baron Macdonald) observed, that his feelings had been so deeply lacerated by what he had heard, that he could not recapitulate the evidence. Such an act of wanton wickedness and cruelty, he said, he had never before heard of, and he hoped that he never should again. He regretted that the law would not permit him to punish such a miscreant as he deserved; but advised the jury to give the most ample damages that the law would allow.— The damages were only laid at Five Guineas, the value of the dog, consequently the Jury could give no more.—Five Guineas were therefore awarded.

7. Mr. Secretary Fox underwent the operation of tapping, which was very successfully performed. A great quantity of water, near 18 quarts, was evacuated by the process. Mr. Fox was afterwards in a very favourable state, and has continued mending. The operation was performed by Mr. Cline.

A dreadful fire broke out this evening, in the extensive warehouse and stores belonging to Mr. Bennet, sugar-baker, at the corner of Conduit-street, Shadwell, by which the whole of those valuable premises were destroyed, together with sugar, molasses, &c. to an immense amount.

An effort, by two motions, in the Court of Chancery, was made to revive the question of the sanity or insanity of the late Lord Chedworth; and the main spring by which the point of insanity was to be insisted on, was an affidavit of the Rev. Dr. Parr, of Hatton, in Warwickshire. The Doctor, in his affidavit, states, that he very reluctantly came forward, at the instance of the heir at law, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wright, of the 77th Regiment; he nevertheless states, that notwithstanding Lord Chedworth's highly cultivated mind, his brilliant fancy, and his superior talents, yet he believed him at times to be deranged, and of so unsound a judgment, that it would have been proper at those times to have placed

placed him under perſonal reſtraint. This affidavit was repelled by the Counſel on the oppoſite ſide, by the production of ſeveral letters from Dr. Parr himſelf to Lord Chedworth, written in the life time of the latter, all of which conveyed the moſt exalted idea of his Lordſhip's underſtanding.—The Lord Chancellor (after adverting to the ſtrong and powerful evidence produced on the trial, in the Court of King's Bench, of Lord Chedworth's ſanity) particulariſed the caſe of the Attorney General *v.* Panther, in which Lord Thurlow laid down a maxim from which he ſaid no Judges ſhould depart: It was, that the *onus* ſhould be with thoſe who aſſerted the *inſanity*, and that it was not ſufficient to ſhow that the party had been ſuſpected of a morbid imagination at particular periods of his life; but it muſt be proved that he was actually deranged at the time of doing the *act*, the validity of which was queſtioned. His Lordſhip concluded, by refuſing to grant a new trial, and hoped that the matter of coſts would be the only thing hereafter to be diſcuſſed.

14. The Lord Mayor gave a ſplendid entertainment to the Lord Chancellor, and others of the Cabinet Miniſters, in honour of his Excellency the Hon. David Erſkine, the Miniſter proceeding from England to America. Both the American Miniſters, Meſſrs. Munro and Pinckney, were preſent; and on their healths being drank, expreſſed their wiſh to cultivate the cloſeſt friendſhip between Great Britain and America.

19. Mr. Anthony Daffy Swinton, late vender of Daffy's Elixir, underwent a long examination before three of the Commiſſioners of bankrupts, at Guildhall. At his former examination he talked much of a Miſs Moore, who he ſaid had lived with him, and had burned the memorandums which conſtituted his accounts. The Commiſſioners iſſued orders for the appearance of Miſs Moore, to be examined. Miſs Moore did not appear; but the bankrupt confeſſed that he himſelf burnt the leaves torn from the account-book, for which he ſubſtituted clean ones, and gave orders to a young man of the name of Hall to fill up the blank pages with fabricated accounts, and to write with different pens, and three different ſorts of ink, to make it appear as if wrote at different times. He likewiſe gave in, the ſame day, a liſt of things *concealed* at various places by his deſire. The Commiſſioners told him, that from what he had ſtated at his ſeveral examinations, they thought it their duty to ſend him to Newgate; to which priſon, after hearing Mr. Conſt as his counſel, he was committed.

The late ſtorms, with thunder and lightning, have been in their effects more dreadful than any that have occurred for many years. This evening, the clouds collected over the metropolis, and emitted lightning, but unattended with thunder. At one o'clock next morning the rain fell like a cataract, pouring down the higher ſtreets like ſo many rivers. The lightning now became more vivid and awful, and the thunder that ſucceeded each flaſh, was as loud as the firing of artillery; it burſt over the roofs of the houſes, which actually ſhook, at the weſt end of the town, to their centre; the inhabitants that had retired to reſt left their beds, and fled to their kitchens, &c. for ſafety. This terrific anger of the elements did not laſt for more than twenty minutes; but at nine o'clock the ſame morning the ſtorm recommenced, attended with heavy rain and lightning, and a degree of darkneſs between the flaſhes, which occaſioned candles to be lighted in many parts of the town. About ten o'clock the clouds began to diſperſe; but for near an hour, the lightning was terrific and the thunder loud. In the country, numerous extraordinary and diſtreſſing accidents have occurred from the lightning; but our limits prevent a detail.

20. A moſt atrocious fraud was committed on a number of gentlemen at the Stock-exchange, it being the ſettling day, by a foreign Jew, of the name of Joſeph Elkin Daniels, who has for a long time been a conſpicuous character in the Alley. Finding that, in conſequence of the great fluctuation of Omnium, he was not able to pay for all that he had purchaſed at an advanced price, he hit upon a ſcheme to pocket an enormous ſum of money, and with which he has decamped: 31,000l. Omnium was tendered to him in the courſe of Thurſday; in payment for which he gave drafts on his Bankers, amounting to 16,816l. 5s. which were paid into the reſpective bankers of thoſe who had received them, to clear in the afternoon. Having gained poſſeſſion of the Omnium, he ſold it through the medium of a reſpectable broker, received drafts for it, which he cleared immediately, and ſet off with the produce. On his drafts being preſented, payment was refuſed, he having no effects at the banker's.

22. Ea

22. Early this morning a very handſome young woman, about 18 years of age, dreſſed in a white muſlin gown with long ſleeves and yellow gloves, ſtraw bonnet, and velvet ſhoes, was found in the agonies of death, by the watchman in Belvidere-row, near the King's Bench Priſon; ſhe lay between two carts. On being taken up, and on opening the door of Mr. Gibbs, near the ſpot, ſhe fell forward, and breathed her laſt. After the body was conveyed to the watch-houſe, it appeared that ſhe had received ſeveral ſevere bruiſes about the head; there were likewiſe ſome marks of violence about her throat and neck; a piece of fleſh was alſo found to be cut and torn away from the lower and ſecret part of the body! On Saturday evening, an inquiſition was taken on the body, at the Yorkſhire Grey publichouſe, oppoſite St. George's workhouſe; when, after a long and minute inveſtigation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown." The deceaſed, it was proved, was an unfortunate girl of the town; but all who knew her agreed in giving her the beſt character that a woman in her ſituation could have. The deceaſed was addicted occaſionally to liquor. Whether to the jealouſy of man, or the envy of women, (among whom, we underſtand, ſhe was an object of jealouſy,) her death is owing, remains at preſent enveloped in uncertainty.

At the Suffolk Aſſizes, held at Bury, among other priſoners who received ſentence of death, were Luke Caſtle and Samuel Wheeler (both under 22 years of age), for a burglary in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. John Chapman, of Stradiſhall, and ſtealing ſundry articles of wearing apparel, &c.—The atrocious conduct of theſe two offenders cannot but convince every reader of the juſtice of their ſentence. The villains, who had long infeſted the neighbourhood, and belonged to a gang of that claſs denominated gipſies, entered at midnight the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Chapman, who reſided therein alone, moſt cruelly beat and tortured him with a bayonet, in order to extort from him his property, and afterwards attempted to encloſe him in a hutch, which not proving of a ſufficient length, they threatened to ſhorten him by cutting off his head; however, they contented themſelves with binding him down in his bed with a table-cloth, ſtill continuing the uſe of the bayonet until the ſufferer was nearly exhauſted; they then, before they departed, obliged him to kiſs a Bible, and ſwear he had no property but what they had taken; and with ſhocking imprecations threatened, if he attempted to unbind himſelf before they returned, to murder him. In this ſituation he remained about an hour; when one of the villains came back, determined to put in practice his horrid intention, had he found him in any other ſituation but that in which he left him.—Jane Ellis, who was an accomplice, was admitted evidence againſt them.

At the Surrey Quarter Seſſions, in Horſemonger-lane, of ſeven lamplighters found guilty of ſtealing oil from the proprietors of Vauxhall, three were ſentenced to three months' impriſonment, and four ſent on board the tender.—Thomas Rogers, for aſſaulting and beating his wife, and attempting to put her into a copper half full of boiling water, was found *Guilty*.—He prayed to be allowed to ſerve as a ſoldier. The Learned Chairman (Serjeant Onſlow) replied, that he could not think of diſgracing the King's ſervice ſo much, as to ſend ſo cowardly a fellow into it; and then paſſed ſentence of two years' impriſonment, and to find ſureties.—No leſs than three priſoners were in the liſt of commitments, charged with ill treating female children; one M'Manus by name, was convicted, and received ſentence to ſuffer one year's impriſonment; the others eſcaped through defect of evidence.

After a great number of gentlemen had been previouſly excuſed ſerving the office of Sheriff, on paying their fines of four hundred pounds and twenty marks, James Branſcombe, Eſq has been elected by the Livery, Sheriff of London and Middleſex, to ſerve with Mr. Miles; ſince which Mr. Branſcombe has given bond to ſerve the office. Richard Phillips, Eſq. Citizen and Stationer (of Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars), was nominated with Mr. Branſcombe; but the ſhow of hands was decided to be in favour of the latter gentleman.

Mr. Joſeph Edge, aged 62, a native of Macclesfield, in Cheſhire, lately undertook, on ſeveral bets amounting to upwards of 2000 guineas, to perform a journey of 172 miles in 50 ſucceſſive hours, which he completed in 49 hours and 20 minutes! This aged pedeſtrian ſtarted from the Angel Inn, in Macclesfield, exactly at 12 o'clock at night of the 6th inſtant, and arrived, accompanied by two gentlemen in a gig, at the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, at 20 minutes paſt one o'clock in the morning of the 9th.

Mr. Fox has appointed Mr. Trotter, nephew

nephew of his late friend, the Biſhop of Dow[illegible], to be his Private Secretary.

At the Somerſetſhire Aſſizes, held at Wells, J. D. R. Rouvellet was found guilty of forging the acceptance of Meſſrs. Child and Co. to a bill of exchange for 420l.; by which he defrauded Madame Simeon, lace dealer, of Bath. He was convicted principally on the evidence of Elizabeth Barnett, who at that time lived with him as his wife, and ſaw him commit the forgery. The trial laſted twelve hours. Elizabeth Barnet being the chief witneſs againſt the priſoner, that circumſtance accounts for his having inſtituted both a criminal and civil proſecution againſt her; if poſſible to get her out of the way; in order to prevent her giving evidence againſt him upon the trial. [See p. 73, 74.]

Eleanor Whitford was tried at the Surrey Aſſizes; ſhe ſtanding indicted for having intermarried with John Whitford, on the 26th of November, 1801, at Gretna Green; and afterwards at the pariſh of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on the 19th of May, 1806, feloniouſly intermarried with Robert Jacques James, her former huſband being ſtill alive.—Not having room for a detailed account of this trial, we can only ſtate, that Mrs. Whitford appears to have forſaken her huſband in conſequence of his having been unfortunate in buſineſs. Mr. James, a wealthy old gentleman, whom ſhe afterwards married at Lambeth Church, had previouſly taken apartments at Whitford's houſe; and hence Mrs. Whitford's deſertion of her huſband, and ſubſequent mercenary union with James, on the preſumption that her Gretna Green marriage was not legally binding. The man who married the parties at Gretna Green, David Lang, a tobacconiſt, was called to eſtabliſh the firſt marriage. He ſtated, that he performed the ceremony over the priſoner and her huſband, in his way; that was, he read nothing, but he ſaid ſomething off the tongue, and authoriſed them to cohabit together. Being queſtioned if he had any certificate of the marriage, he replied, "No, only the names of David Lang, Eleanor Whitford, John Whitford, written on paper."

The Chief Baron deeming it neceſſary to have proof that the marriage was legally ſolemnized according to the laws of Scotland, the Counſel for the proſecution offered Mr. Lang as an evidence to that point; but the Lord Chief Baron ſaid, he ſhould not receive the law of Scotland from a tobacconiſt. The priſoner was in conſequence acquitted for want of evidence. This deciſion, however, in no way affects the queſtion as to the legality or illegality of Gretna-Green marriages.

Remarkable Caſe.—Mr. Scholes, ſurgeon, of Holmfirth, lately tapped a young lady (a Miſs Pearce,) for the dropſy, and took from her 53 quarts of water and putrid matter.

The Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter have been pleaſed to appoint Arthur Morris, Eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, to be High Bailiff of the ſaid City and Liberty, and William Tooke, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, to be Deputy Bailiff of the ſaid City and Liberty, on the reſignation of Charles Browning and Charles Bicknell, Eſqrs.

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. M. T. Becher, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and head maſter of Bury grammar-ſchool, to Mrs. Scott.

Dr. Morgan, canon reſidentiary of Hereford, to Miſs Underwood.

Lord Walpole to Mrs. Chamberlayne.

Lord Elphinſton to Lady Carmichael.

Viſcount Monck to Lady Frances Trench.

John Manners, eſq. M P. for Ilcheſter, to the Ducheſs of Roxburgh.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—At Eaſt Haddon, Northamptonſhire, two paupers, Thomas Jones to Ann Facer. The man is *deaf* and *blind*, and the woman has neither *eyes* nor *arms!*

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JULY 8.

AT Haynefore, Norfolk, Sir Charles Playters, bart.

11. The Rev. Walter Bagot, rector of Blithfield St. Leonard, in the county of Stafford, aged 74. He was of Chriſt Church,

Church, Oxford, M.A. 1757, third ſon of Sir W. W. B., bart., and brother of the late Lord B.

12. At Crayford, in Kent, in his 79th year, the Rev. Philip Walter, forty-ſeven years rector of that pariſh.

16. At Scarborough, aged 76, Mr. M. Pearſon, of Spital-ſquare.

18. At Oundle, aged 87, William Walcott, M.D. formerly of Jeſus College, Cambridge, M.B. 1742, M.D. 1747.

20. John Woodroffe Darley, eſq.

21. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 50th year, Sir John Charden Muſgrave, of Eden Hall, in the county of Cumberland, bart.

John Beaumont, eſq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

22. At Panton Houſe, in the county of Lincoln, Edmund Turnor, eſq. in his 89th year.

Lately, at Canterbury, Mr. Samuel Mineard, late organiſt of the cathedral there.

23. At Leithſort, Colonel W. P. Smith, commanding the royal artillery in Scotland.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Tierney, in her 87th year.

24. Captain Edward Ramage, of the royal navy.

Lately, at Park Hill, near Doncaſter, in his 60th year, Samuel Buck, eſq. recorder of Leeds.

Lately, at Greenwich, Stephen John Maule, eſq.

29. Lewis Clifford, eſq. of Gray's-inn.

31. Henry Chichley Michell, eſq. ſon of Mr. M. late vicar of Brighthelmſtone.

At Bath, Mr. Michael Richardſon, merchant, of Liverpool.

AUG. 1. At Bath, Thomas Newte, eſq. aged 55.

3. Lady Ridley, of Portland-place, wife of Sir M. W. Ridley.

The Rev. Henry R. Drummond, rector of Fawley, Hants.

4. At Tiverton, Richard Neſbitt, eſq. formerly major of the 62d regiment of foot.

5. John Godley, eſq. of Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin.

10. John Biſhton, eſq. of Kilſall, in the county of Salop, aged 73.

11. At Lewes, John Adams, eſq. of Rotherhithe.

At Bath, William Radford, eſq. of Taviſtock.

12. At Beckenham, the Dowager Lady Dacre.

At Hampſtead, in his 72d year, Philip Ibbetſon Fenton, eſq. formerly of Riga.

The Rev. John Hutton, M.A. vicar of Burton, in Weſtmorland. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1763, M.A. 1766, S.T.B. 1774.

The Rev. William Edmiſton, many years curate and lecturer of St. Andrew Underſhaft.

13. John Weſt, eſq. alderman of the city of York.

14. Lieutenant Bourke, of the Glouceſterſhire militia.

15. Lady Goſling, relict of Sir Francis Goſling.

17. At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia Counteſs of Mount Edgecumbe.

20. The Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John Baptiſt, Peterborough, and minor canon of that cathedral.

21. In the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Aſperne, wife of Mr. James Aſperne, bookſeller, in Cornhill, who with two ſons and ſix daughters have deeply to lament their irreparable loſs. She poſſeſſed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breaſt; and the whole ſtudy of her life was, to diſcharge faithfully the reſpective duties of wife and mother. Her domeſtic virtues, indeed, were the theme of every one's praiſe who knew her: how much more highly then muſt they have been eſtimated by her afflicted huſband, who was conſtantly within the ſphere of their influence! Yet, as an alleviation of the family's diſtreſs under this great loſs, it pleaſed Divine Providence in ſome degree to prepare them for the ſhock, by the gradual progreſs of her diſorder to its fatal termination.

25. At his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in his 73d year, James Robſon, Eſq. formerly an eminent bookſeller in Bond-ſtreet, and many years High Bailiff of Weſtminſter. Mr. Robſon was in the commiſſion of the peace; and to conſiderable claſſical acquirements had added the advantages of travel; which rendered his company a ſource of gratification, as his death has been of ſincere regret, to a large and amiable family, and a very extenſive circle of friends.

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EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1806.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Cts Consols	3 per Cts Reduc	3 per Cent def. 1808	4 per Cts Consol	Navy 5 per Cts	New 5 per Cts	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3 per Cts	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cts	Irish Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds	Exche. Bills	State Lot. Tickets.
July 28	———	62¼ a ⅜	63⅝	———	81¼	95¼	———	18 1-16	———	8	62⅛	8½	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	———
29	212	62¼ a ⅜	63⅜	———	81⅜	95⅜	———	18 1-16	———	8¼	———	8½	93	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	———
30	———	63 a ⅛	64	———	82⅛	95¼	———	18 3-16	———	8¼	63⅛	8½	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	———
31	———	63⅛ a 64⅛	64½	———	82⅛	95⅝	———	18¼	———	9	63¼	8½	93¼	———	———	1s dif.	2s pr	———
Aug. 1	212½	63⅜ a 64⅛	64⅞	———	83⅛	96⅝	———	18⅜	———	9¼	63¼	8 9-16	———	———	187½	1s dif.	1s pr	———
2	———	64⅛ a 65	65¼	———	84⅛	98¼	———	18 9-16	———	11¼	———	8 9-16	94⅛	———	———	1s dif.	2s pr	191 15s
4	214	65⅜ a 66⅛	66⅞	———	85½	99	———	18 15-16	———	12¼	———	8⅝	———	———	———	1s dif.	3s pr	191 15s
5	215	65¼ a 66	66⅝	———	85¼	99⅛	———	19	———	12¼	———	8⅝	96¼	———	192¼	1s dif.	3s pr	191 15s
6	214½	64⅞ a 65⅜	65⅛	———	85	98½	———	18 13-16	———	11¼	65	8⅝	94⅓	———	———	1s dif.	3s pr	191 15s
7	215	64⅞ a 65⅛	65¼	———	84⅞	98¼	———	18⅞	———	11	64½	8⅝	95½	———	———	1s dif.	2s pr	19 15s
8	214¾	64⅝ a ⅞	65⅛	———	84¾	98⅝	———	18 13-16	———	10¾	64⅓	———	———	———	———	1s dif.	2s pr	19 15s
9	———	64⅜ a 65	65⅝	———	84¾	98⅛	———	18¼	———	11	———	———	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
11	214¾	63¾ a 64⅜	65	———	83½	97⅜	———	18⅛	———	10	63½	———	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
12	holiday.																	
13	215	63⅞ a 64⅛	64¼	———	83½	97⅛	———	18½	———	9½	63¼	———	———	———	188½	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
14	———	62 a 64¼	65⅛	———	83⅞	97⅜	———	18 9-16	1½	10¼	64¼	8⅝	———	———	189¼	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
15	214½	61⅝ a 63	63¼	———	81⅞	95⅝	———	18	———	7¼	62¼	———	93	———	———	1s dif.	par	191 15s
16	———	61⅛ a 62⅔	63¼	———	81⅛	95¼	———	18	1½	6¼	———	———	———	———	———	1s dif.	par	191 15s
18	214½	61⅛ a 62	62⅝	———	80⅛	94¾	———	17⅞	———	6	61⅞	———	92½	———	———	1s dif.	par	191 15s
19	214	62⅛ a ⅝	63⅛	———	81⅛	94⅞	———	18	1 7-16	6¼	———	8½	———	———	———	1s dif.	par	191 15s
20	———	61⅞ a 62⅛	63	———	80¾	94⅛	———	17 15-16	1 7-16	6	61¾	8½	———	———	185½	1s dif.	par	191 15s
21	214	61¼ a ¾	62½	———	80½	94⅛	———	17¾	———	5½	———	8 9-16	———	———	183½	1s dif.	par	191 15s
22	214½	61¼ a ¾	62⅝	———	80½	94⅝	———	17¾	———	5¼	61½	8½	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
23	———	61⅞ a 62¼	63⅛	———	81⅛	95⅛	———	18	———	7¼	———	———	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
25	215	62¼ a 63⅜	63⅝	———	81¼	95¼	———	18¼	———	8¼	———	———	———	———	187	1s dif.	1s pr	191 15s
26	215½	62¼ a ¾	63½	———	81	95¼	———	18	———	7	———	———	———	———	———	1s dif.	1s pr.	191 15s

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